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EIGHTY-NINTH YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1893. TWELVE PAGES.

FALL OF A CROWN.

The Hawaiian Monarchical Government Is Peacefully Overthrown.

QUEEN AND CABINET ARE DEPOSED.

Her Desire For a New Constitution Precipitated Affairs.

SHE WANTED MUCH LARGER POWERS.

Upheld by a Certain Class of Natives She Tried to Run Things Herself.

FOREIGNERS WERE DISLIKED.

Complaints and Claims Made by the Revolutionists.

WANT UNDER AMERICAN EAGLE'S WING

San Francisco, Feb. 1. — News per the Hawaiian steamer Claudine, which arrived at this port at 2 o'clock Saturday morning,is to the effect that there has been a revolution at Honolulu. The revolutionists have succeeded in overthrowing the government of Hawaii, and United States troops have been landed. A provisional government has been established, and a commission, headed by Mr. Thurston, came in on the Claudine en route to Washington with a petition to the American government to annex the Hawaiian islands to the United States.

The Hawaiian *Gazette* of January 18, in telling the story, says:

On January 15, immediately after the house had been prorogued, the Hui Kalaiaina marched over to the palace and presented a new constitution to the queen, with a petition that the same be promulgated as the fundamental law of the land. The matter of the new constitution and petition had been promised two weeks previously, and a member from Lahaina, William White, had been actively working up the movement. A large crowd of Hawaiians had gathered around the palace grounds, near a flight of steps, and natives were also gathered in large groups in the government building yard and elsewhere in the neighborhood.

THE QUEEN'S DEMAND.

The queen retired to the blue room and summoned the ministers. She was seated at a table, still dressed in the magnificent mourning costume with a sparkling coronet of diamonds. She at once presented the ministers with a draft of the new constitution, demanded their signatures and declared her intention to promulgate the same at once. Attorney General Peterson and Minister of the Interior Coburn decided to refuse, and Ministers Cornwell and Parker, though more hesitatingly, joined their colleagues in their refusal. All the cabinet now advised and even strongly urged her majesty not to violate the law, but she was not to be dissuaded from her revolutionary course.

Bringing her clenched hand down upon the table, Queen Liliuokalani said: "Gentlemen, I do not wish to hear any more advice. I intend to promulgate this constitution and to do it now." Proceeding, she told the cabinet that unless they abandoned their resistance at once she would go out upon the steps of the palace and tell the excited crowd there assembled that she wished to give them a new constitution, but that the ministry were inside the palace hindering her from doing so. The ministers remembered the riot at the court house and the fate of the unlucky republicans who fell into the hands of the mob. They knew what the threat meant and before it could be put into execution they fled for their lives. From the government building the ministers immediately sent word about town, asking the citizens what support the cabinet could expect in its resistance to the queen. The leading citizens of every political complexion hurried together at Hon. W. O. Smith's office and while their numbers were every instant augmented by fresh accessions held hurried consultations as to the course to be pursued.

DETERMINED TO RESIST.

There was but one mind among all those gathered together—tradesmen, lawyers and mechanics—and it was agreed without a dissenting voice that it was the duty of every citizen without distinction of party to resist the encroachments of the queen. Messages to this effect were at once dispatched to the cabinet. The ministers now revisited the palace, not without apprehension that they would be taken into custody, even if they suffered no bodily harm. The queen was a very angry woman when she returned to the throne room where assembled the Hui Kalaiaina with most of the native members of the legislature, the cabinet, the governor of Oahu, the young princess, Chief Justice Judd and Justice Bickerton, the staff, the ladies of the court, the kahili bearers, etc. She ascended the dais and spoke substantially as follows:

"Princes, nobles and representatives—I have listened to thousands of the voices of my people and I am prepared to grant their request. The present constitution is full of defects, and I have prepared a new one, in which the rights of all have been regarded—a constitution suited to the wishes of the people. I was ready and expected to proclaim the new constitution to-day, but with regret I say I have met obstacles and I am obliged to postpone granting the constitution for a few days. I must now confer with my cabinet."

Mr. White replied, thanking the queen, and assuring her of the love of the people and that they would wait patiently until their desires should be fulfilled, to which the queen responded with thanks, and left the throne room.

BLOODTHIRSTY KAMNAMANO.

Mr. Kamnamano then began in a loud voice an inflammatory harangue, which was suppressed. He demanded the lives of the members of the cabinet who had opposed the wishes of her majesty, and declared that he thirsted for their blood. A few moments later the queen went out upon the upper balcony of the palace and addressed the crowd. She told them that on account of the perfidy of her ministers she was unable to give them the constitution which she had promised them, but she would take the earliest opportunity of procuring it for them. The crowd then gave three cheers. Representative White then proceeded to the steps of the palace and began an address. He told the crowd that the queen and cabinet had betrayed them, and that instead of going home peaceably they should go to the palace and kill and bury her. Attempts were made to stop him which he resisted, saying he would never close his mouth until a new constitution was granted. Finally he yielded to expostulations of Colonel Boyd and others, threw up his hands and declared that he was "Pau" for the present. After this the audience assembled dispersed.

News was brought to the citizens down town that the queen's attempt had for the moment failed. However, appreciating the fact that the trouble had only just begun, they did not disperse, but continued the consideration of the emergency. A committee of public safety was formed, to which further consideration of the situation was delegated, after which the meeting dispersed.

UNCLE SAM'S BOYS LAND.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon the United States steamship Boston landed about 300 men. Each man had two belts of cartridges around his waist and was armed with a rifle. The men marched up to the office of the consul general of the United States, where a halt was made. The marines were detached and sent to the American legation on Nuuana avenue, while the sailors marched out along Merchant street with two Gatling guns and made a halt in front of J. A. Hopper's residence. About sundown they moved to the grounds of J. B. Athertons, and after a stay of several hours returned to Arion hall, where they camped over night.

A political meeting was held last night at the government building at which, besides the cabinet, Paul Neumann, Marshal Wilson, R. W. Wilcox, E. C. MacFarlane and Antone Rosa were present, besides some others. The editor of the *Bulletin*, Dan Logan, was sent for. Friends of the queen claim that her action of the 15th is due to advice furnished by Kahunas. The members of the Hui Kalainani were angry enough to tear the queen to pieces when they learned she had weakened and would not give them their new constitution. They were an abject looking lot as they marched on King street. The revolutionist party held a meeting at the palace on the morning of the 16th. The queen called on the Hawaiian pastors, who were present, to pray that she might keep her throne, and told them that evil-minded foreigners were trying to take it away from her.

The early arrival of the United States steamer Boston cut an important figure in the proceedings of the fifteenth. In the minds of many the presence of the warship prevented the promulgation of the constitution.

The new instrument which the queen wishes to proclaim is really the old constitution which gave so much power to the sovereign. One of the officers of the household guards was heard to say that they had enough arms and ammunition to kill every Haole in the country.

REVOLUTIONISTS MANIFESTO.

On the 17th the committee of public safety issued a proclamation to the Hawaiian people recalling the history of the islands, and calling attention to the misrule of the native line of monarchs. The manifesto continues:

"Upon accession of her Majesty Liliuokalani for a brief period the hope prevailed that a new policy would be adopted. This hope was soon blasted by her immediately entering into a conflict with the existing cabinet (who held office with the approval of a large majority of the legislature) resulting in the triumph of the queen and the removal of the cabinet. The appointment of a new cabinet subservient to her wishes and their continuance in office until a recent date gave no opportunity for further indication of the policy which would be pursued by her majesty until the opening of the legislature in May of 1892. The recent session has shown stubborn determination on the part of her majesty to follow the tactics of her late brother, and in all possible ways to secure the extension of the royal prerogatives and the abridgment of popular rights. Five uprisings of conspiracies against the government have occurred within five years and seven months. It is firmly believed that the queen's attempt of last Saturday will, unless radical measures are taken, wreck our already damaged credit abroad and precipitate to final ruin our already overstrained financial condition; and guarantees of protection to life, liberty and property will steadily decrease, and the political situation is rapidly growing worse. In this belief, and also in the firm belief that the action hereby taken is and will be for the best personal, political and property interests of every citizen of the land, we, citizens and residents of the Hawaiian islands, organized and acting for public safety and common good, hereby proclaim as follows:

MONARCHY OVERTHROWN.

"The Hawaiian monarchcal system of government is hereby abrogated. A provisional government for the control and management of public affairs and the protection of public peace is hereby established to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon. Such provisional government shall consist of an executive council of four members who are hereby declared to be S. B. Cole, J. A. King, F. C. Jones and W. D. Smith, who shall administer the government of the islands, the first named acting as president and chairman of such council administering the department of foreign affairs, and the others severally administering the department of interior, finance and attorney general respectively, in the order in which enumerated, according to the existing Hawaiian laws as far as may be consistent with this proclamation; and also of an advisory council, which shall consist of 14 members who are hereby named: S. D. Damon, A. Brown, L. A. Thurston, J. F. Morgan, J. Emmet Muth, H. Waterhouse, J. A. McCandless, E. D. Tenney, F. W. McChesney, F. Wilhelm, W. R. Castle, W. G. Ashley, W. C. Wilder and C. Bolte. Such advisory council shall have general legislative authority. Such executive and advisory councils shall, acting jointly, have power to remove any member of either council and to fill such or any other vacancy. All officers under the existing government are hereby requested to continue to exercise their functions and perform the duties of their respective offices, excepting the following named persons: Queen Liliuokalani, Charles B. Wilson, marshal; Samuel Parker, minister of foreign affairs; W. H. Cornwell, minister of finance; John F. Colburn, minister of the interior; Arthur P. Peterson, attorney general, who are hereby removed from office. All Hawaiian laws and constitutional principles not inconsistent herewith shall continue in force until further order of the executive and advisory councils."

BEGINNING OF THE END.

All day of the 18th the community was in a state of expectancy, looking to the committee of public safety to do something to end the state of tension and to secure the rights of all citizens against encroachment once and for all. The committee in the meantime was not idle, but was incessantly occupied completing its organization and perfecting final arrangements necessary to the proclamation of a provisional government and its protection by an armed force. At about 2:30 o'clock an attempt was made by three active policemen to arrest the progress of a wagon which was being driven up Fort street by Mr. Benner and Mr. Good. Those in charge of the wagon resisted the attempt of officers to arrest its course. One of the officers making a motion to draw a revolver, Mr. Good drew his own, and calling attention to the fact that he was justified in the shooting, he fired, seeking, however, to avoid the infliction of a dangerous wound. The wagon pursued its way followed by a policeman in a hack.

This episode precipitated the actual revolutionary movement. The citizens hurried to Beretania street armory, where they were formed into companies, armed and marched to the government building. In the meantime the committee of public safety, accompanied by members of the government about to be formed, proceeded to the government building. They were entirely unarmed. Arrived at the government building the committee inquired for the cabinet but the ministers were not to be found. They then demanded and received possession of the building. The party now proceeded to the front steps, and in the presence of a rapidly increasing crowd read the proclamation. Before the reading of the proclamation was completed volunteers from the Rifles armory began to assemble in force. The grounds of Aliiolani hall were cleared and a guard set at all the gates.

THE QUEEN GIVES UP.

The provisional government sent for the late ministers, who were at the police station. Two of them came, and finally all four repaired to the headquarters of the new government, where a formal demand was made upon them for possession of the police station. The ex-ministers asked for time to deliberate upon this demand. They went to the palace in company with Samuel M. Damon and held a consultation with Liliuokalani. The result was a compromise proposition, which was rejected by the provisional government. The late queen and cabinet finally yielded unconditionally, and the police station was turned over to Commander Soper and Captain Ziegler with 40 men from Company A. Mr. Wilson made a short address to the police force assembled in the station, telling them that resistance was no longer feasible. The new government assumed formal control of the palace and barracks.

The ex-queen retired to her private residence at Washington place, and the government granted her an honorary guard of 16 men. The household guards were paid off to February 1 and disbanded. A strong force of volunteers took possession and is in charge of the palace, barracks, police headquarters and other government buildings. At headquarters the work of military organization is rapidly pushed forward, and volunteers continue to pour steadily in from all quarters. It is not apprehended that any difficulty will arise upon the other islands. The provisional government spent the 18th and a large part of the night in perfecting the organization and adjusting the wheels of the government to the changed order. Meantime the ordinary routine of government work is going ahead with but little break.

THE COMMISSION TALKS.

Reasons Advanced Why the United States Should Annex the Hawaiian Islands.

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—Charles L. Carter, one of the commissioners to Washington appointed by the provisional government at Hawaii, made the following statement to the Associated Press: "The object of our visit to Washington is to have the United States take possession of the Hawaiian islands; we want to join the union. Not as a State, however, but under a territorial or district form of government. A government like that of the District of Columbia with the addition of a governor appointed by the president is preferable for many reasons. There is such a large number of Chinese and other cheap laborers on the islands who cannot be trusted to vote intelligently that if universal suffrage were declared the whites, who represent almost the entire business interests of the country, would be outvoted and powerless. An entire new system of government must be built up, and the only way is to have the United States take charge. It must come to this or the whites must leave the islands.

Their interests are too great, however, for them to give up without a struggle, and the revolution was the result. The new constitution which was brought out by the queen granted her almost absolute power and disfranchised the white voters. Under the old regime she had no cause to complain. She enjoyed an income of between $75,000 and $100,000, with no responsibility, but she undertook to mix in politics and got the worst of it.

Wm. C. Wilder, another of the commissioners, said all Americans on the islands are a unit for annexation, and the new provisional government and its aims are supported by nearly all the English there and all of the Germans. The foreign interests in Hawaii has been put to about $40,000,000, $30,000,000 of which are in the hands of Americans. Honolulu is as much an American city as San Francisco itself.

Lorrin A. Thurston, the chairman of the commission, said that property is now protected only by a volunteer force of 500 men and marines, and the blue jackets from the Boston. It was affirmed by Mr. Thurston that if

Continued on Third Page.

HOME RULE BILL.

Synopsis of Mr. Gladstone's Measure For the Relief of Ireland.

THE PARLIAMENT AT DUBLIN.

Provisions For an Upper and a Lower House.

HOW REVENUE WILL BE RAISED.

London, Feb. 1.—The following is a synopsis of the new Irish home rule bill, to be introduced within a few days after the opening of parliament. The bill declares that there shall be established in Ireland a legislature consisting of the queen and an Irish legislative body, empowered to make, amend and repeal laws for the peace, order and good government of Ireland. The power to enact laws on the following subjects is retained by the imperial parliament: The status or dignity of the crown, or the succession to the crown or a regency; the making of war or peace; the army, navy, militia, volunteers or other military or naval forces, or the defence of the realm; treaties or other relations with foreign states, or the relations between the various parts of her majesty's dominions; dignities or titles of honor; prizes or booty of war; offences against the law of nations or offences committed in violation of any treaty made or hereafter to be made between her majesty and any foreign state; or offences committed on the high seas; treason, alienage or naturalization; trade navigation or quarantine; the postal and telegraph service, except as hereafter in this act mentioned with respect to the transmission of letters and telegrams in Ireland; beacons, lighthouses or sea marks; the coinage; the value of foreign money; legal tender; weights and measures; copyright, patent rights or other exclusive rights to be used or profits of any works or inventions; the imposition, or any legislation relating to duties of customs and duties of excise as defined in the act.

THINGS PROHIBITED.

A sub-clause retains to the imperial parliament control for five years over land legislation. The Irish legislature is restricted from passing any laws respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or imposing any privilege or conferring any disability on account of religious belief or abrogating or derogating from the right to establish or maintain any place of denominational education or denominational institution or charity, or prejudicially affecting the right of any child to attend a school receiving public money without attending the religious instruction at that school, or impairing, without either the leave of her majesty in council first obtained, on an address presented by the legislative body of Ireland, or the consent of the corporation interested, the rights, property or privileges of any existing corporation incorporated by royal charter or local and general act of parliament, or from enacting any legislation changing the terms of the home rule act, except in so far as the act is declared to be alterable by the Irish legislature. The queen retains the same prerogatives with respect to summoning, proroguing and dissolving the Irish legislative body as the queen has with respect to the imperial parliament. The Irish legislative body can continue for five years and no longer from the day on which it is appointed to meet.

The executive government of Ireland is to continue vested in her majesty and to be carried on by the lord lieutenant in behalf of her majesty with the aid of such officers and such council as her majesty may from time to time see fit. Subject to any instructions which may from time to time be given by her majesty, the lord lieutenant shall give or withhold the consent of her majesty to bills passed by the Irish legislative body, and shall exercise the prerogatives of her majesty in summoning, proroguing and dissolving the Irish legislative body and any prerogatives the exercise of which may be delegated to him by her majesty.

UPPER AND LOWER HOUSES.

The ninth clause of the bill, relating to the constitution of the Irish legislative body, differs in one important respect from the bill of 1886. The bill of 1893 provides that the legislative body shall consist of a first and a second order, but instead of providing that the orders shall deliberate together as in the bill of 1886, it provides they shall sit and vote separately, thus constituting two distinct houses of the legislature. If the result of the voting brings the two orders into collision then the question at issue is to be referred to a joint committee of both houses. If the question still remains undecided through inability to agree, then the question at issue may be referred to the people; The new bill thus provides for a popular reference.

The tenth clause substantially provides, as in 1886, that the upper house, or first order, shall include 103 members, 75 elective and 28 peerage members. The elective members are to be possessed of property, if real estate, or partly real and personal, bringing in an income of at least 200 pounds a year; or if only personal, then bringing the same income, or being of the capital value of 4,000 pounds or upwards, free of all charges.

Ireland is to be divided into electoral districts for the first order, each elector to be an owner or occupier of some land or tenement within the district of a net annual value of 25 pounds or upward. The term of an elective member of the first order is 10 years, 37 or 38 to retire every fifth year. The peers are to be the 28 Irish representative peers. The peerage representation in the first order is to last for not longer than 30 years from the appointed day of organization, when the places of all peerage members are to be vacated or filled by elective members. Dissolution of the legislative body is not to vacate the offices of the members of the first order.

The second legislative body is to consist of 204 members to be chosen by existing constituencies in Ireland, two by each constituency, with the exception of the city of Cork, which is to be divided into two divisions and two members chosen by each division. An important new clause provides that 103 members of the imperial parliament from the Irish legislative body may also sit in the Irish legislative body if elected thereto as well as in the imperial parliament.

The annual contribution of Ireland on account of the national debt is reduced to £733,000; army and navy, £833,000; imperial civil expenitures, £55,000; royal Irish constabulary and Dublin metropolitan police, £50,000; for reduction of the national debt, £180,000. These are great reductions from the bill of 1886, which provided that Ireland should pay for interest and management of national debt, £1,466,000; army and navy, £1,666,000; imperial civil expenditures, £110,000; royal Irish constabulary and Dublin metropolitan police, £1,000,000; reduction of national debt, £360,000.

REVENUES FOR IRELAND.

Duties of customs and duties of excise collected in Ireland are to be applied to Irish charges, and any excess applied as part of the public revenues under control of the Irish government. It is made the duty of the Irish legislature to impose all such taxes, duties and imposts as may be necessary to raise a sufficient revenue to meet all sums charged for the time being on the Irish consolidated fund. This fund is to meet advances toward expenses of the Irish government, debts incurred by the Irish government, the salaries of judges of any court and all payments for Irish services except the salary of the lord lieutenant. The Irish land commission is to remain in existence until all charges payable out of the church property in Ireland and guaranteed by the treasurer are fully paid Subject to any existing charges on the church property, such property shall belong to the Irish government. If the queen signifies to the Irish legislature that a state of war exists the Irish legislature may make extra appropriations for the army and navy and to aid in the defense of the realm.

It shall not be lawful for the Irish legislative body to adopt or pass any vote resolution, address or bill for the raising or appropriation for any purpose of any part of the public revenue of Ireland, or of any tax, duty or impost except in pursuance of a recommendation from her majesty, signified through the lord lieutenant, in the session in which vote, resolution, address or bill is proposed.

The exchequer division of the high court of justice is to continue to be a court of exchequer for revenue purposes, and any vacancy occurring in the court is to be filled by her majesty on the joint recommendation of the lord lieutenant of Ireland and the lord high chancellor of Great Britain. This division is to try all cases affecting the treasury, customs and excise and the officers thereof, and the appeal is to lie only to the house of lords.

The Dublin metropolitan police is to continue subject to the lord lieutenant for a period of five years, or until the Irish administration will guarantee that an adequate legal police system has been organized. The royal Irish constabulary, while it exists, is to continue subject to the control of the lord lieutenant; but the Irish legislature may provide for the establishment and maintenance of a police force in counties and boroughs in Ireland, under the control of the local authorities, and arrangements may be made between the treasury and the Irish government for the establishment and maintenance of police reserves.

There is an entirely new clause which gives the crown the right to veto all bills of the Irish legislature, and gives Irish representative peers the right to sit in the house of lords at Westminster and vote on all imperial questions. Controversies regarding constitutional questions are to be referred to the judicial committee of the privy council for decision. The functions of the lord lieutenont are the same as in the bill of 1886, and the judiciary is to remain for five years under the control of the imperial government, then to pass under the control of the Irish government. Other provisions are similar to the bill of 1886.

FOSTER IN A HOLE.

The Secretary of the Treasury Is Now Charged With Malfeasance.

Special to The Pittsburgh Post.

Columbus, O., Feb. 1.—A bomb burst in the camp of the Republican party in this State Thursday when Dr. F. S. Wagenhals of this city filed with Governor McKinley formal charges against the official integrity of Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster as trustee of the State asylum for the insane at Toledo. In substance, the charge is that the secretary is a large stockholder in the Isaac Harter Flouring Mill Company of Fostoria, which concern has been selling flour in large quantities to the asylum. The doctor states that it sold to the asylum 150 barrels of flour in June and the same number in each subsequent month up to December.

Ohio laws are very plain on this point, and if purchases can be proved it seems that a good case is made out against the secretary. A section of the State revised statutes says: "No trustee, commissioner, director or officer of any benevolent institution may be directly or indirectly interested in any purchase for or contract on behalf of such institution, and if he is he shall be forthwith removed from office."

Dr. Wagenhals said to The Post correspondent: "Secretary Foster cannot be ignorant of the law, for in 1880, when he was governor of Ohio, he removed C. P. L. Butler from the board of trustees of the Columbus insane asylum because he was found to be interested in a small way with a coal company that was selling coal, not to the insane asylum, over which he had part control, but to another State institution. Foster is now ignoring a law that he strained hard once to get a Democrat out of office."

Wagenhals is a strong Foraker Republican, and led in the assault a month ago on Foster because he helped elect a Democrat steward of the Toledo asylum. Governor McKinley is out of the city, and it is not known what he will do.

JUSTICE LAMAR BURIED.

Thousands of People Honor the Memory of the Dead Jurist.

Macon, Ga., Jan. 27.—The funeral ceremonies over the late Associate Justice L. Q. C. Lamar commenced this morning at 9:30 when a public meeting was held at the opera house and eulogies were delivered by some of the most prominent members of the bar in this State. The procession from the house to the Methodist church commenced at 11:30. Dr. Candler, president of the Emory college, where the dead justice graduated, delivered the funeral sermon.

Chief Justice Fuller and the associate justices were present at the services. Thousands of people gathered along the route taken by the funeral cortege and at the church it was impossible to get within 50 yards of the door. All the church bells were kept tolling during the ceremonies. The interment took place about 2:30 P. M., and afterwards Chief Justice Fuller and the Washington party left for home.

WAR SHIPS GOING.

The Mohican Starts For Honolulu and Other Vessels Will Follow.

CALIFORNIA FOR ANNEXATION.

Senators and Representatives Favor Taking Hawaii In.

BEN OPPOSED, BUT ISN'T IN IT.

Special to The Pittsburgh Post.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Hawaiian question was the one topic discussed in Washington to-day. The novelty of the suggestion that a group of islands in the Pacific ocean should ask admission to the United States excited general interest, and seemed to catch the average imagination. Men with a knowledge of governmental questions and of experience in public affairs did not enthuse at the proposed annexation as they talked the scheme over and weighed its probable consequences. While there is no doubt that men in the state department and in the navy are eager to have Hawaii annexed, the preponderance of sentiment is setting very strongly the other way.

President Harrison himself declared against annexation in a conversation with a senator to-day. He said the United States had no use for possessions far away from her shores, and that he could not entertain the proposition of annexation for a moment.

GETTING WAR VESSELS READY.

Telegrams from San Francisco say: The U. S. flagship Mohican, with Admiral Skerritt aboard, left Mare island navy yard at 7 o'clock this morning. She arrived off San Francisco this afternoon, and proceeded direct to sea on her way to Honolulu. The Ranger is expected to leave the yard at any moment, and the Adams will leave there Tuesday morning.

Not for several months past has there been so much bustle and activity at the Mare island navy yard as shown since the news was received announcing the overthrow of the monarchical government at Hawaii. The various heads of the departments were ordered to report immediately at the commandant's office and orders were issued to them to have the flagship Mohican and the cruiser Ranger ready to steam away from the yard at once and the Adams to be ready within 48 hours. Carts were at once set to work hauling coal for the two former ships, and as fast as received at the wharf it was taken aboard in baskets and stored in the bunkers. Provisions were sent out from the store rooms, and every available man was set to work where he could be most useful.

HUSTLING ON THE MONTEREY.

Since the news of the complication of affairs in the Hawaiian islands was received here early Saturday morning there has been marked activity in the completion of preparations for sending the new coast defense vessel Monterey to the Mare island navy yard. She is now at the Union iron works in this city, but will go to the navy yard to-morrow to receive her stores and ammunition and to be otherwise fitted for sea. A force of 150 men were working on the Monterey all last night, and state that they received notice that the vessel must be completed by 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. Henry T. Scott, president of the Union iron works, in response to a question regarding the hurry for completion of the Monterey, said: "The trouble in the Sandwich islands has nothing to do with the matter. The Monterey is practically finished as far as the Union iron works is concerned, and I so telegraphed to the navy department yesterday. The vessel will be transferred to the Mare island officials Monday morning. I know nothing about what disposition will be made of the vessel after the commandant receives her."

At Mare island the equipment order has been received, and the supply department stands prepared to place the supplies for a long cruise on board. The large number of men required to man the Monterey are in readiness, but officials are backward in disclosing the prospective plans.

CALIFORNIANS FOR ANNEXATION.

Mayor Ellert has issued an open letter to the chamber of commerce, produce exchange, board of trade and other commercial organizations, calling attention to the revolution in Hawaii and urging them to take joint action looking toward the annexation of Hawaii in the interests of the country at large and of San Francisco in particular. President Pond called a meeting of the trustees of the chamber of commerce at his office yesterday afternoon to listen to representations of the Hawaiian commissioners who have come to the United States with the proposition of the Hawaiian annexation to the United States. The conference lasted upward of an hour. The commissioners addressed the trustees at length, giving a history of the recent occurrences, describing the existing situation at the time they left Honolulu and outlining their purpose here. After the adjournment the commissioners declined to say anything concerning the meeting excepting that they were the guests of the trustees and could not, therefore, repeat anything that had been said.

The trustees decided to call a meeting for next Tuesday, and authorized President Pond to appoint a committee to inquire and report at that meeting as to a basis of action to be considered.

A COMMISSIONER TALKS.

"I hope the people here will see this matter in the right light," said W. C. Castle, one of the Hawaiian commissioners. "For over 12 years we have been living on the crust of a volcano under the rule of both Kalakaua and Liliuokalani. It was Kalakaua's aggressions which brought about the revolution of 1887 and the adoption of the present constitution. The constitution now proposed by the queen meant practically an absolute monarchy. It took away the elective franchise from the bulk of the foreign population. It provided that only native-born citizens could have the right to vote. Not more than one-third of the 15,000 white residents of the island were born there. We have all official commissions from the provisional government to the state department at Washington, and we propose to go there right away and do what we can to present our case."

The latest from Honolulu is dated January 19, at 6 P. M., and says: The provisional government has placed J. H. Soper in command of all the armed troops on the island, who has issued the following:

"Notice.—*Under Martial Law.*—Every person found upon the streets or in any public place between the hours of 9:30 P. M. and 5 A. M. will be liable to arrest unless provided with a pass from the Commander-in-Chief J. H. Soper. Gathering of crowds is prohibited. Any one disturbing the peace or disobeying orders is liable to summary arrest without warrant. By order of the executive committee."

This proclamation is printed in the Hawaiian, English and Portuguese languages. Under the orders of the executive committee all liquor stores have been closed. The electric works, which supply the city with light and the printing offices with power, have been seized by the armed forces of the provisional government.

FAVORING ANNEXATION.

Prominent Senators and Representatives Speak Without Reserve.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Hawaiian revolution has been an absorbing topic of discussion all day. In face of the general protest stated to have been sent by the deposed queen declaring that she yielded only to the superior force of the United States, and appealing to the United States to reverse its action and reinstate her in authority, it was expected that the specially chartered steamer which brought the news of revolution would also bring some dispatches from Minister John L. Stevens or Consul General Henry W. Severance, to the state department. If any such advices were brought they were apparently not in telegraphic form, or were in such shape as not to be suitable for publicity at the present time.

Secretary of State Foster, when seen to-night, asserted positively that he had received no further information. It was also expected that the commander of the Boston would have transmitted to the navy department some detailed report of his vigorous action in landing his marines and practically taking control of the revolution. Both Secretary Tracy and Assistant Soley, however, stated to-night that no such report had yet been received at the navy department.

In the meantime some of the members of the committees on foreign relations, before whom the matter will eventually come, are expressing their sentiments with remarkable freedom. Senator Morgan makes no secret of his desire to acquiesce in the request of the committee and annex the islands. More significant even than this, however, is the statement that General Sherman, the chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, in the course of the executive session yesterday, spoke to the same purport.

Mr. Butler of South Carolina, who is also a member of the same committee, said to a reporter: "Of course, there can be no question of the great desirability of the islands as a naval station. Unless they are purchased, as were Alaska and Louisiana, it will be necessary for congress to pass a regular act of annexation, as was the case with the republic of Texas. Hawaii would then be made a Territory, but not, I imagine, with a regular territorial government. During the first years of my term in the senate I reported a bill giving a government to Alaska. We furnished them with a scheme containing a commissioner, a court, a marshal, and features of like character. By the terms of the treaty the Russian Indian subjects were made citizens, but we found the population generally unfitted for our laws and usual forms of government. Something of the kind, I suppose, would be necessary in the case of Hawaii, although the conditions ought to be much better there. I am not thoroughly acquainted with the character of the people, but they have been used to ruling, and have had, beside, the example of an intelligent population of foreign-born citizens."

Judge Chipman of Michigan, a prominent member of the house committee on foreign affairs, openly favors annexation. "I favored it in the Fifty-first congress," he said. "I consider it not only possible, but highly desirable. The Sandwich islands are extremely fertile. The intelligent among its people earnestly favor union with the United States. As a naval station and point of commercial advantage in the Pacific they are vital to us. We would need them in war and we need them in peace. Their possession would go far toward enabling us to control the sugar situation of the world. Of course a contest with England could not be avoided, but that should not affect the matter one way or the other. This country will never amount to anything more than a second-class power so long as it whisks around the corner when it sees a foeman approaching. England takes whatever she wants, wherever it may be. I do not believe in a bullying policy, but America must know its rights and maintain them at all hazards."

CHANGED THEIR MIND.

Man and Maid Desert Each Other at the Altar.

Hazleton, Pa., Feb. 1.—Mr. George Bailey and Miss Bertha Bailey of Catawisse, have twice broken their engagements at the altar, and within a week too. Bailey is a wealthy farmer. His fiancee, Miss Bailey, is a cousin. Last Friday was the day first set for the wedding. Many guests were at the Bailey residence and elaborate preparations had been made for the ceremony. The clergyman and the bridegroom were promptly on hand, but Miss Bailey failed to appear. Her mother sought her in the young woman's room and a few moments later Miss Bailey appeared. On reaching the parlor door she turned and fled from the house. The marriage was necessarily postponed.

Miss Bailey was found at the house of her sister. The excuse she offered was that she was nervous. She finally consented to try it over, and last night was set for the event. Every thing went ahead as before and all the guests were on hand. Just before taking the final vows Mr. Bailey announced that he had changed his mind, and turning on his heel left the room.

CLEVELAND A SIGMA CHI.

He Is Initiated Into the Famous Greek Letter Fraternity.

New York, Feb. 1.—President-elect Cleveland has been initiated into the Sigma Chi college fraternity. A badge of the fraternity was presented to him. It was accepted and worn by the president-elect with an interest worthy of the enthusiasm of an undergraduate. Rev. Dr. Gessler and Mr. Taylor invested Mr. Cleveland with membership.

The elaborate ritual in the ceremony in which Greek letter college societies usually indulge was, it is said, omitted. In a dignified manner Dr. Gessler communicated the essential feature, and with the grip of recognition given by Mr. Taylor the ceremony was completed. Honorary membership is not generally recognized in this fraternity. Mr. Cleveland will stand alone in this relation under the present constitution of the order.

BLAINE IS DEAD.

After a Long Struggle the Distinguished Invalid Is Defeated.

THE END CAME TO HIM PEACEFULLY.

His Family at His Side When He Passed Away From Earth.

HOW THE SAD NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

A Sketch of the Interesting Life That Has Just Closed at Washington.

MEN OF THE CAPITAL SPEAK.

President and Cabinet Pay Him Warm Tributes.

MUCH MOURNING ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

Washington, Jan. 27.—One more name has been added to the list of the nation's dead. Once more the thoughts of the people are turned toward the man who, as the "Plumed Knight," was such an object of attention. For years he stood in the very first rank of the men of the land, and few have ever wielded such a potent influence as James G. Blaine. He was the one whom his party delighted to honor, and whose word was law with his followers. With the exception of the presidential chair he achieved every form of success possible to a statesman in a free country. He began at the bottom of the ladder of fame. He rose to the top, and with his death there passes away one of the foremost figures in the history of the republic. Few men have had so many ardent admirers and devoted friends. He made many bitter enemies as well. This was but a natural result of the position he filled in life. But now all animosity is buried, and friends and political foes alike unite in expressions of regret at the passing away of the "Man from Maine."

The news of Mr. Blaine's death spread through the departments with startling rapidity. Within a few moments after the event the rumer reached the state department and ran through the entire building in an inconceivably short space of time. Officials and clerks poured into the corridors in search of information which would substantiate the rumor, and the telephones were kept busy with inquiries.

HIS FAMOUS RESIGNATION.

The first intimation of his death came by word of mouth, and soon after was officially confirmed from the White House. While the death of Mr. Blaine created a profound feeling throughout the building, this feeling was intensified in the state department, where there is hardly an official or employe who had not a personal acquaintance with the dead man. Although the event was daily expected, and everyone was in a measure prepared for the reception of the sad news, it was a shock to everyone.

It is a noticeable fact, as indicating the character of the man who for two terms held the highest position in the cabinet, that of secretary of state, and was one of the foremost men of the age, that he never again passed under the portals of the state department after the day of his resignation. He has never re-entered the department which so long had him as its chief since that memorable Saturday, June 5, when he penned the brief resignation which probably caused a more profound sensation than any similar missive in the history of this country. The resignation was written in the little ante-room which opens from the secretary's office. It was penned, sealed and directed to the President in a few moments. Mr. Blaine then arose and strode from the building, never to enter it again.

Those who were long in the state department and knew Mr. Blaine when he was at his best recognized with sorrow during his last service there a remarkable change in his physical condition. Mr. Blaine was conscious of his poor state of health. A prominent Republican who called on him about a year ago in speaking of this said:

KNEW HE WAS SICK.

"I went to Mr. Blaine the latter part of last January and asked him if he was going to be a candidate for the presidency. He replied: 'No, sir; I cannot entertain the thought for one moment. It would kill me sure and I know it, and I do not believe I have a friend on earth who would ask me to be a candidate if he knew the state of my health.' Mr. Blaine added: 'I am going to write a letter on the subject.'"

After Mr. Blaine had written his letter announcing that he would not be a candidate for the Republican nomination, he was waited upon by his friends and urged to reconsider his action. It was represented to Mr. Blaine, who was then ill, that the campaign would be made so easy for him as to involve no physical or mental exhaustion, and that the result would be his triumphant election. With an air of despondency the sick man replied that he was satisfied that he could not live through a heated political campaign, or that if he should the harassments of a presidential office would surely terminate his life within six months after he took his seat. He intended, and this statement is significant in view of subsequent events, to resign his office as secretary of state in the early summer, retire to his Maine home and spend his remaining days in quiet literary work.

Mr. Blaine's death came painlessly and quiet, but not without premonition. The attending physicians have said repeatedly in these later days since hope of recovery was abandoned that when the end came it would probably occur with at least two or three hours' warning. This one announcement at least among many perplexing and contradictory statements has been verified by facts.

APPROACH OF DEATH.

The approach of death was made evident to the family fully two hours before its actual occurrence. It was between 8

and 9 o'clock this morning when the first dangerous symptoms were observed. The family had taken their breakfast, and the trained nurse, Mrs. Price, had gone down for her breakfast also, leaving the patient temporarily alone. James G. Blaine, Jr., had on his hat and coat preparatory to starting off for his day's duties in the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, where he is employed, when his mother suggested to him that it would be better to wait till the nurse came up. He promptly acquiesced. Mr. Blaine had passed a restless night, and had been pronounced "not so well" even by his cautious physicians. But beyond a perceptible increase of the languor which had marked his condition during the past few days there was no very alarming change to be noted. When the nurse returned from her breakfast, however, her experienced eyes at once saw that the end was drawing near. Both physicians were immediately telephoned for and arrived within a few minutes of each other. The powerful heart stimulant (nitro-glycerine) which had several times before brought the patient back out of the dark valley of death was powerless now.

Dr. Hyatt at 9:30 came out and said to the group of waiting newspaper men that he feared that the end was at hand. In the meantime all the family had been summoned into the death chamber—Mrs. Blaine, Miss Hattie Blaine, Mrs. Damrosch, his married daughter, James G. Blaine, Jr., and Miss Dodge (Gail Hamilton), his cousin.

DIED PEACEFULLY.

In silent, tearful sorrow they witnessed the closing scenes. The patient lay so quietly that even the doctors were hardly able to say when he died. No word of consciousness, no look of recognition had passed. At 10:45 he lay so still that the window shades were raised to give more light to enable the physicians to determine if life still lingered. Fifteen minutes later they proclaimed him dead. The news was instantly flashed all over the world.

Young Mr. Blaine was in the act of writing a note to President Harrison to inform him of the event when the President arrived, accompanied by his private secretary and Secretary of State Foster. All the rest of the cabinet quickly followed, and the excitement throughout the city became general as the news spread.

A public funeral was suggested, but the wishes of the family prevailed and the ceremonies will be of a private nature. They will be held at the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, where Mr. Blaine was a pewholder, on Monday morning. Dr. Hamlin, who officiated at the funeral of Mrs. Harrison and her father, will conduct the services. The remains will be laid to rest in the beautiful Oak Hill cemetery in Georgetown, which now forms part of Washington City, by the side of his favorite son, Walker Blaine, and his daughter, Mrs. Coppinger.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

The physicians have officially made public the cause of death as Bright's disease, aggravated by tubercular disease of the lungs and followed by heart failure.

There will be no autopsy, and the body will not be embalmed, the family objecting to any disturbance of it.

The casket will be of red cedar covered with black cloth, and the solid silver plate on the top will contain the following inscription:

"James Gillespie Blaine, born January 31, 1830, died January 27, 1893."

Mrs. Blaine requested that no official notice be taken of Mr. Blaine's death, but custom required official promulgation of the fact. The state department is now drapped with black in respect to the memory of ex-President Hayes, and at the request of Mrs. Blaine no additional emblems of mourning will be placed on the building. There will be short services at the house on Monday morning and later more extended ceremonies at the Church of the Covenant. The organ will be played by Walter Damrosch, the dead man's son-in-law. The pall-bearers will be 12 in number and selected from among Mr. Blaine's personal and official friends. This evening Mrs. Blaine sent a note to President Harrison in response to his message of sympathy.

DR. JOHNSTON'S STATEMENT.

In response to inquiries about Mr. Blaine's illness and the progress it made from day to day, Dr. Johnston said:

"During yesterday nothing of importance occurred. Mr. Blaine simply lay there in a feeble condition, taking but very little nourishment. Indeed, he has taken but very little nourishment since his serious attack of December 18, and this has consisted almost wholly of milk. At no time has he had any difficulty with his stomach, and he has been able to digest whatever food was given him. Throughout his long illness he has been able to recognize the members of his family and physicians. While he has not conversed to any extent, even with his family, for some time past, he has always been able to indicate his wants very clearly. To the questions which have been asked him he has always replied intelligently, but in monosyllables."

Dr. Johnston further said that there really had been no hope of Mr. Blaine's ultimate recovery since that Sunday in December, but up to within the last two or three weeks a strong hope had been entertained that his life might be prolonged. Dr. Hyatt said that death was caused by sheer exhaustion of the forces of nature by the long illness.

HARD ON REPORTERS.

Among the most remarkable things in connection with the dead man's sickness were the efforts made by the family to prevent any authentic news of his condition reaching the public. The reason for this is not altogether plain. Had there at any time since that December Sunday been the least hope of recovery, there might have existed an excuse for concealing the actual state of the sufferer, but Dr. Johnston's statement shows that death has long been expected. As it was, authentic information, though hard to get, was secured and promptly given publicity.

It is quite safe to say that there are few, if, indeed, any journalistic experiences which could furnish a more thorough example of watching and waiting than in the case of Mr. Blaine.

Every element of discomfort—rain, snow, sleet and frost—has been a factor in the line of duty of the reporters who have noted the scenes and incidents at the Blaine residence for weeks past.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

He Reviews Mr. Blaine's Life and Orders Official Mourning.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The President has issued the following proclamation:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1893.

"It is my painful duty to announce to the people of the United States the death of James Gillespie Blaine, which occurred in this city to-day at 11 o'clock. For a full generation this eminent citizen has occupied a conspicuous and influential position in the nation. His first public service was in the legislature of his State. Afterward for 14 years he was a member of the national house of representatives, and was three times chosen its speaker. In 1876 he was elected to the senate. He resigned his seat in that body in 1881 to accept the position of secretary of state in the cabinet of President Garfield. After the tragic death of his chief he resigned, and devoting himself to literary work, gave to the public, in his 'Twenty Years in Congress', a most valuable and enduring contribution to our political literature. In March, 1889, he again became secretary of state, and continued to exercise this office until June, 1892. His devotion to the public interests, his marked ability and his exalted patriotism have won for him the gratitude and affection of his countrymen and the admiration of the world. In the varied pursuits of legislation, diplomacy and literature, his genius has added new luster to American citizenship.

"As a suitable expression of the national appreciation of his great public services, and of the general sorrow caused by his death, I direct that on the day of his funeral all the departments of the executive branch of the government at Washington be closed, and that on all public buildings throughout the United States the national flag shall be displayed at half-staff; and that for a period of 30 days the department of state be draped in mourning.
BENJAMIN HARRISON.
"By the President:
"JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State."

HARRISON AND CABINET.

The President and His Advisors Pay Warm Tributes to the Memory of Their Late Colleague.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—President Harrison said that the news of Mr. Blaine's death has made a very profound impression upon him. While recognizing the fact from the statements of the physicians and members of the family that ultimate recovery was improbable, he was still wholly unprepared for it at this time, and the announcement had been a great shock to him.

Members of the cabinet paid the following tributes of affection and esteem to Mr. Blaine's memory:

Secretary of State Foster—In diplomacy his chief characteristic was his exalted Americanism. He was a thorough believer in the Monroe doctrine, and the reciprocity policy which distinguished the close of his public career was an outgrowth of his convictions respecting that doctrine. His diplomatic correspondence will rank among the best of his political productions. His reputation abroad will rest mainly upon his acts as secretary of state, and it is not an exaggeration to say that in the past 10 years at least he has been the best known American in foreign lands.

Secretary of the Treasury Foster—His career has been one of leadership, and without doubt he possessed the confidence, respect and affection of the vast majority of the American people more than any man of his time. His fame is world-wide. His personal popularity and his hold upon the popular affection was not confined to his own party. His death will be sincerely mourned.

Attorney General Miller—At the funeral of Daniel Webster one of his neighbors, looking on the face of the dead statesman, said: "Daniel Webster, the world will be lonesome without you." The same may be said with propriety of James G. Blaine.

Secretary Tracy—Mr. Blaine, with the possible exception of Henry Clay, was the most brilliant statesman and political leader this country has ever produced.

Secretary Noble—James G. Blaine held the attention and commanded the respect of his countrymen to a most extraordinary degree—more, I think, than any other political leader save Lincoln or Clay. His critics will not be in this country.

Secretary Elkins—Mr. Blaine was one of the greatest statesmen and political leader the country has produced, and the most conspicuous leader of his time. Truly, a great man has passed away and a great light gone out.

Postmaster General Wanamaker—Pennsylvania may well be proud of her brilliant son, cleverer than Henry Clay and as eloquent as Daniel Webster. As an all around statesman his name will always be cherished with the ten greatest Americans.

Secretary Rusk—In many respects Mr. Blaine outranked many of his contemporaries, and none has wielded a greater influence in shaping the fortunes of the Republican party.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

The Senate and House of Representatives Take Formal Action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The announcement of Mr. Blaine's death was made in the senate by Mr. Hale, who has been for many years one of the closest personal and political friends of the dead man. His remarks were followed by a motion by Mr. Cockrell that the senate adjourn out of respect to the memory of the deceased, and that motion was declared carried.

The adjournment to-day makes the sixth interruption of business in the senate caused by death within the last few weeks. On Wednesday, the 11th of this month, there was an adjournment on the announcement of Senator Kenna's death; and the next day on account of his funeral ceremonies. On Wednesday, the 18th, and Friday, the 20th, the death and funeral of ex-President Hayes caused adjournment. On Tuesday of the present week the senate adjourned out of respect to the memory of Justice Lamar of the supreme court, and to-day the same ceremony was observed in honor of Mr. Blaine.

The death of Mr. Blaine brought the business of the house of representatives to a sudden termination this morning. After brief and affecting speeches by Mr. Milliken, who represents Mr. Blaine's old district, and Mr. Holman, who served many years with the deceased in the house and who has always been his personal friend, the house out of respect to the memory of the dead man adjourned.

LEGISLATURES ADJOURN.

Marks of Respect Shown Throughout the Country to the Dead.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Because of the death of Mr. Blaine, adjournments until Monday were taken by the legislatures of Ohio, New York, California, North Carolina, Massachusetts, Oregon, Washington, Missouri, Illinois, Colorado and Indiana. The legislature of Minnesota decided to hold no session on the day of the funeral. The Massachusetts legislature, on the supposition that the body would be taken to Maine, appointed a joint committee to ask that it lie in state in Boston. In Kansas the Populist house adopted a resolution of sorrow, declaring that the nation had lost the greatest statesman of this generation. The Republican house took a recess. In many cities flags were displayed at half staff on the public buildings.

CLEVELAND HEARS THE NEWS.

A Friend Says He Will Attend James G. Blaine's Funeral.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—President-elect Cleveland was here this afternoon and a reporter informed him of Mr. Blaine's death.

"What!" exclaimed the president-elect, dropping back into his seat. "You don't mean it, do you? When did it happen, and how was his death? Tell me all about it," said Mr. Cleveland.

The reporter imparted all the information he had received, after which Mr. Cleveland settled back in his chair as if overcome with the news.

From a personal friend of Mr. Cleveland it was learned that the president-elect will attend the funeral.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine, the daughter-in-law of the late ex-secretary, is a guest at the Lakewood (N. J.) hotel. She has made arrangements to leave for Washington to-morrow morning.

BLAINE'S ACTIVE LIFE.

His Career From School Teacher and Editor to Premier and Historian.

James Gillespie Blaine was born on the 31st of January, 1830, at West Brownsville, Washington county, Pa., in a house built by his great-grandfather before the war of the revolution, which still stands. The Gillespies and the Blaines were people of standing before the revolution. Colonel Blaine, who was commissary general of the Northern department of Washington's army during the revolution, was James G. Blaine's great-grandfather. When 11 years old James G. went to live with his uncle, Thomas Ewing, in Ohio, where his mother's father, Neal Gillespie, an accomplished scholar, directed his studies. Later he attended Washington college, at Washington, Pa., graduating at the age of 17.

After leaving college he taught school at Blue Lick Springs, Ky. It was as a professor in the military school there that he made the acquaintance of the lady who afterward became his wife. Later he went to Philadelphia, where he taught school and studied law, but after two years he abandoned his law studies, went to Maine and became proprietor and editor of the Kennebec *Journal*. He was in at the birth of the Republican party, and was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention of 1856, which nominated John C. Fremont.

ENTERS CONGRESS.

After serving as speaker of the Maine legislature, he was sent to congress, and began his national career in 1862 with the outbreak of the war. During the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third congresses he was speaker of the house. Mr. Blaine's administration of the speakership is commonly regarded as one of the most brilliant and successful in the annals of the house. He had rare aptitude and equipment for the duties of presiding officer, and his complete mastery of parliamentary law, his dexterity and physical endurance, his rapid dispatch of business and his firm and impartial spirit were recognized on all sides. It was during his occupancy of the speaker's chair in 1874 that he took the floor and succeeded in defeating the passage of the original force bill. The political revulsion of 1874 placed the Democrats in control of the house, and Mr. Blaine became the leader of the minority. The session preceding the presidential campaign of 1876 was a period of stormy and vehement contest. On the 2d of May a resolution was adopted in the house to investigate an alleged purchase by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at an excessive price, of certain bonds of the Little Rock & Ft. Smith railroad.

THE MULLIGAN LETTERS.

It soon became evident that the investigation was aimed at Mr. Blaine. An extended business correspondence on his part with Warren Fisher of Boston, running three years and relating to various transactions, had fallen into the hands of a clerk named Mulligan, and it was alleged that the production of this correspondence would confirm the imputation against Mr. Blaine. When Mulligan was summoned to Washington Mr. Blaine possessed himself of the letters, together with a memorandum that contained a full index and abstract. On the 5th of July he rose to a personal explanation, and after denying the power of the house to compel the production of his private papers, and his willingness to go to any extremity in defense of his rights, he declared that he proposed to reserve nothing. Holding up the letters he exclaimed: "Thank God, I am not ashamed to show them. There is the very original package, and with some sense of humiliation, with a mortification I do not attempt to conceal, with a sense of outrage which I think any man in my position would feel, I invite the confidence of 40,000,000 of my countrymen while I read these letters." The demonstration closed with a dramatic scene.

THE CALDWELL DISPATCH.

Josiah Caldwell, one of the originators of the Little Rock & Ft. Smith railroad, who had full knowledge of the whole transaction, was traveling in Europe, and both sides were seeking to communicate with him. After finishing the reading of the letters Mr. Blaine turned to the chairman of the committee and demanded to know whether he had received any dispatch from Mr. Caldwell. Receiving an evasive answer, Mr. Blaine asserted, as within his own knowledge, that the chairman had received such a dispatch, "completely and absolutely exonerating me from this charge, and you have suppressed it."

In 1875 Mr. Blaine was appointed to the senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Morrill, and the next winter was elected by the legislature to the succeeding term. His career in the senate was both brilliant and distinguished, as it had been in the house. He was called from the senate to enter President Garfield's cabinet as secretary of State in 1881. It was while passing through the railroad depot, leaning on Mr. Blaine's arm and pleasantly chatting with him about his coming holiday, that Garfield, on July 2, 1881, received the assassin's fatal bullet.

The death of Mr. Garfield led to Mr. Blaine's retirement from the cabinet in December, 1882. From that date until he entered Mr. Harrison's cabinet as secretary of state he was in private life except during his campaign for the presidency in 1884.

TWENTY YEARS IN CONGRESS.

During his retirement he wrote his "Twenty Years in Congress," a work generally regarded as of great historical value. It was in accordance with his original suggestion and due to his earnest efforts that provision was made in the McKinley bill for the reciprocity treaties. The Samoan difficulties, the complications arising out of the lynching of Italians at New Orleans, and the killing of American seamen at Valparaiso were also disposed of while Mr. Blaine was at the lead of the state department. The events preceding and attending the recent Minneapolis convention are too fresh almost to need recounting. Mr. Blaine was induced to permit his name to be used as a candidate, and resigned his place in the cabinet. Whether in public position or in private life he always remained a central figure in national affairs.

For nearly 30 years Mr. Blaine has been a resident of Washington. While he never gave up to his home and home life in Maine, he also had a home in Washington. It was only a few years after being elected a member of congress that he bought the residence at No. 821 Fifteenth street, where he lived for so many years. This was about the year 1869, when he was elected speaker of the house for the first time.

BLAINE'S WASHINGTON HOMES.

The house he bought was one of a row which had just been built, and they were regarded at the time as one of the chief architectural features of the city. Fernando Wood occupied the house at the corner of I street. Geneaal Van Vliet and later General Sherman were among those who lived in the other houses. Mr. Blaine made his home in 821 Fifteenth street for over 10 years, and then having built the fine residence fronting on Dupont circle, he sold the old house and took possession of the new one. The death of Garfield and Mr. Blaine's retirement from public life caused a change in his plans, and he leased his Dupont circle house. He was absent from the city for several years, although he spent a portion of one or two winters there, and occupied the house on Lafayette square, adjoining General Beale's residence, which is now owned by the daughter of the late Representative W. L. Scott of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Scott Townsend. About the beginning of this administration he purchased his late home, which is on the opposite side of the square, and is known as the Seward house. The old place had been unoccupied for some years, and was in a dilapidated condition. Mr. Blaine gave the house a thorough overhauling, and without destroying the quaint features of the old-fashioned architecture he changed it into an elegant home, with modern equipments and facilities.

A HISTORICAL HOUSE.

This residence at No. 17 Madison place has a most varied history. Originally it was the elite boarding house of Washington, and had among its occupants John C. Calhoun when he was Jackson's secretary of war and vice president, and Henry Clay when he was Adams's secretary of state. It also sheltered President Polk, who occupied the third floor while some repairs were being made on the White House. Passing into possession of the Washington club, it became the resort of the fashionable young men of the capital. Sickles and Key were members, and the tragedy which associates their names was enacted in front of its door. During the war it was the residence of W. H. Seward, Lincoln's secretary of state, and the deadly assault of the assassin was made upon him while lying in the chamber which Mr. Blaine has occupied. For many years it was used for government purposes until Mr. Blaine leased it. Upon the return of the family from their summer vacation in 1889, they took possession of the remodeled house. One of the changes made was the cutting of the south wall and addition of four windows. "Put in a new window and let out an old friend" was a saying often quoted and remembered afterward in view of the pathetically sad history of the family. In the holiday week that followed, Mrs. Blaine's sister, Miss Stanwood, died at her home in Augusta. While she was returning to Washington after the funeral, Mr. Blaine's brother, Major Blaine, died in the West. Within the succeeding two months Mrs. Coppinger, the eldest daughter, and Walker, the eldest son, died. Then followed the death of Emmons Blaine, his second son, at Chicago. The one conspicuously cheerful event in the experience of the family in the house was the wedding of Miss Margaret Blaine to Mr. Walter Damrosch on the 17th of May, 1890.

BLAINE'S HABITS.

A gentleman who was intimately acquainted with Mr. Blaine said that in his opinion Mr. Blaine broke himself down by intemperate work and irregular habits of eating. Mr. Blaine was a high-pressure worker. Whenever he became deeply interested in a subject his ardent nature led him to work beyond his strength. He was not ordinarily a large eater, but was irregular in eating. Apparently he had no marked fondness for any kind of food. He did not care for fancy dishes; and when traveling seldom consulted the menu, but told the waiter to bring him a good meal. He liked plain old-fashioned cooking. Whenever he did taste anything which greatly pleased him it was hard to get him to quit.

Mr. Blaine was very fond of Bar Harbor, and occasionally would tell of the time when he might have bought the whole island for $500. Mr. Blaine said that when he was in the Maine legislature he had for a seat-mate old man Rodick, the proprietor of the island. This was in 1856. The two became well acquainted. One summer Rodick asked Mr. Blaine up to his home. Rodick lived alone on the island. Mr. Blaine went there and admired the place greatly, whereupon Rodick offered to sell it to him for $500.

MR. BLAINE'S WEALTH.

Mr. Blaine died a rich man, even as wealth is reckoned in these days. He was worth close onto $1,000,000. Mr. Blaine by reason of his wide popularity and warm friendships enjoyed opportunities unusual to the average public man of making money. He was interested with Secretary Elkins years ago in a silver mine, out of which he made considerable money. He owned real estate in Washington which would probably sell under the hammer for more than a quarter of a million dollars.

Mr. Blaine bought his Dupont circle property, now almost in the heart of the fashionable northwest, when Stewart castle, which is across the way, was thought to be out in the suburbs. The grounds and the house cost him approximately $85,000. Two or three years ago he sold a number of the lots in the rear of his house for $75,000. The house and the remaining ground is valued at $150,000.

Mr. Blaine owned property in Augusta and Bar Harbor. His holdings of West Virginia and Pennsylvania coal lands are considerable. He was associated with Mr. C. P. Huntington and President Ingalls of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad in the ownership of lands along the line of that road. He was also one of the directors in the West Virginia Central railroad, in which ex-Senator Davis, Secretary Elkins, ex-Secretary Bayard and others are interested.

The visit of Cardinal Gibbons to Mr. Blaine's house during his illness, and the known fact that members of his family inclined to Catholicism, caused many persons to think that Mr. Blaine, who, it has been repeatedly stated without contradiction, was baptized as a child into the Catholic church, desired to re-enter that church on his deathbed. Until the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant was built, of which President Harrison is a member, Mr. Blaine had been in the habit of attending the First Congregational church. He gave $5,000 toward the building of the Church of the Covenant and rented a pew there.

LAST APPEARANCE BEFORE CONGRESS.

Mr. Blaine's last appearance in a public capacity at the capitol was made before the commerce committee of the senate during the last session. His powers of mind and body had been failing then, but he seemed to feel the life and fire of youth, and his address was characterized by the clearness of thought, penetration, energy and vigor of the Blaine of old. The subject before the committee was a bill to grant a French company authority to lay a cable from the United States to San Domingo.

While Mr. Blaine was speaker of the house of representatives he experienced the first illness which attracted national notice. It occurred on the Sunday before the meeting of the national Republican convention in Cincinnati to nominate its candidate to succeed President Grant. As was their custom, Mr. and Mr. Blaine went to the First Congregational church. While walking into the building he fell upon the stone steps from effects of what was then said to be a sunstroke, but which was really, it is believed, the first manifestation of the disease from which he suffered in these latter days. The news of his illness created great excitement in Washington, and large crowds gathered about the house.

Gov. Pattison's Tribute.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Governor Pattison in speaking of Mr. Blaine's death mentioned him as a man who had commanded the respect and admiration of the people in every clime and walk of life without respect to politics or creed, race or color.

CLEVELAND'S ESTIMATE.

He Thinks Blaine Will Occupy a Large Place in History.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 1.—Mr. Cleveland says regarding Mr. Blaine: "The first time I ever saw Mr. Blaine I had a very pleasant interview with him at the White House, shortly after my inauguration as president. While I have seen very little of him since that time, yet in a personal way, in common with all other American citizens, I could not fail to admire his traits, the breadth of his information and the alertness of his intellect. A figure like his, which has been so prominently before the people, and which they have so long seen in different lights, cannot fail to be long remembered by those of the present generation, and will certainly occupy a large place in the history of the country.

"In common with all his countrymen I share the regret occasioned by the death of a man such as Mr. Blaine, so well entitled to be called an American statesman, irrespective of differences in political beliefs or opinions touching public questions."

IT IS BEST TO BREAK UP A CATARRHAL COLD in its early stages, by using Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, and thereby save yourself much risk and misery.

A LARGE FORGERY.

$80,000 Certified Bogus Check Offered as Security For a Deposit.

WAS MADE ON A NEW YORK BANK.

Four Signatures Had to Be Imitated and Were Cleverly Done.

THE GUILTY MAN CONFESSES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The Merchants' National bank of New York desires to make public the fact that a certified check for $80,000 purporting to be drawn by the Royal Insurance Company on the Merchants' National bank is believed to be a forgery. All persons are warned against accepting the check. Why this warning is given to the public may be known by the following:

Manager Edward F. Beddell of the Royal Insurance Company received a telegraphic message this morning from the proprietor of the Kenmore hotel, Albany, stating that a young man who gave his name as James Woodward of New York city presented at the cashier's desk a check for $80,000, drawn on the Merchants' National bank of New York, and purporting to be signed by E. F. Beddell, manager of the Royal Insurance Company, and countersigned by Wm. J. Storm, cashier, and Osgood Welch, director of the company. The check seemed to be, and the young man said it was, certified by the bank. He said he wanted to deposit it as security for an advance. The check called for such a large sum of money that the suspicion of the hotel people was at once aroused, and they sent out to the Albany branch of the insurance company to make inquiry.

A quick reply was brought by a messenger from the insurance office that, while the check looked all right, it must be a forgery. Meantime the young man who had presented the check had disappeared. Then it was the message was sent to New York. Manager Beddell at once called in the general counsel of the Royal Insurance Company and such of the officials as were in the building. He told them the story that had come over the wire, and then disclosed to them that he had been watching one of the bookkeepers in the office and believed him to be the guilty person and Woodward to be an accomplice. He said the bookkeeper had been speculating lately and had been acting strangely.

At Mr. Beddell's suggestion the suspected bookkeeper was summoned before his superiors. He was flatly accused and enough of the Albany news was told to frighten him, whereupon he broke down and made a full confession. That is the story told by Manager Beddell this afternoon. Manager Beddell refused to give the young man's name at present, but said he had been in the employ of the bank 10 years.

"He must have stolen the check which he forged," said he, "for he had no access to the check books in the ordinary course of his duties. He had to forge four signatures on the check, that of my own as manager, W. J. Storm as cashier, Osgood Welch as director and also the indorsement of G. M. Bort, the assistant manager. That the forgeries were clever ones I have no doubt, otherwise the agents of the company in Albany would not have said that the check was all right."

This afternoon the bookkeeper was taken a prisoner to the Tombs. The prisoner has confessed the real name of "Woodward," and the police are looking for him with every indication of his capture

IN FAVOR OF THE READING.

CONSOLIDATION WITH THE LEHIGH VALLEY LEGAL.

So Says Judge Metzyer of the Lycoming County Courts.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Feb. 1.—The first judicial decision in the Philadelphia and Reading consolidation case was rendered here late Thursday last by President Judge Metzger of the Lycoming county courts. The opinion of the court is a voluminous document, covering all the great mass of testimony, and deciding every point in favor of the defendant companies. An appeal will be made to the supreme court.

In his opinion Judge Metzger says that the plaintiff asserted that the lines of these railroads are parallel and competing, and the defendant, the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, by its answer, denied such assertion. Thereupon it became the duty of the plaintiff to prove his allegation. "The testimony on the part of the plaintiff," the opinion says, "standing alone would hardly have justified a different finding, while the testimony on the part of the defendants overwhelmingly shows the lines of these two railroads to be neither parallel nor competing. We apprehend that the word 'parallel' does mean simply that the lines run in the same general direction, then a line of railroad running through the western portion of the State in the same general direction that a line ran through the eastern portion of the State of Pennsylvania, although such lines did not reach the same territory nor carry the same traffic, and could not by any possibility compete with each other, would be forbidden to consolidate. Such a construction would be absurd, for no reason whatever could be given why such lines of railroad should not consolidate."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—President McLeod, in speaking of the decision, said: "This is distinctly a triumph for the city of Philadelphia as well as for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. It means millions of dollars annually to the commerce of this port; far greater expansion of the city's vast manufacturing interests; the further development of her general business interests and higher prestige as a metropolis. With the geographical conditions and natural interests that surround them, the Lehigh valley and Reading systems properly belong together, and the union of their interests gives to the Reading in many ways what it most required, and at the same time obtains for the Lehigh valley railroad that which it lacked before the consolidation."

MISSION OF THE CHURCH.

Value of the Great Catholic Power in the United States.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The *World* publishes an interview between Mgr. Satolli and its Washington correspondent, in which the papal representative is quoted as follows:

"Among the Catholics in this country there is the strongest devotion and hearty co-operation. The church as a whole is united in its sympathies and its aims. There is the utmost harmony between the clergy and the people. Misinformation has sometimes magnified trivial differences of opinion into what appears to those outside the church as a lack of harmony. The Catholic church in America was never in a more healthy condition or its prospects so bright. The influence of the church is recognized as healthful. It is a great moral force and is indispensable to the state.

"America is constantly receiving an ever-growing influx of immigrants, a very large proportion of whom are Catholics. To keep together and preserve unity among these various elements there is required a superior moral force, ever working among them and steadily, if silently, effecting their assimilation, binding all in a common feeling and interest. No stronger power is at hand to effect this than the Catholic church."

A LETTER FROM BLAINE.

One of His Latest Missives to an Old Uniontown Friend.

Probably the last letter ever written by Mr. Blaine to any of his old schoolmates in Western Pennsylvania was the one which follows, to his former schoolmate, Colonel T. B. Searight of Uniontown, Pa. In it he expresses the enjoyment he had experienced in reading Colonel Searight's Old Pike reminiscences, and also refers to the great grief that overshadowed him in his last years by the death of his three eldest children. Colonel Searight furnished the original letter to the Uniontown *Standard* for publication:

BAR HARBOR, ME., Sept. 8, 1892.
Hon. T. B. Searight, Uniontown, Pa.:

MY DEAR FRIEND—You must have lost all patience in waiting for a response from me to your numerous kind and interesting favors. I have received the sketch of the "Old Pike" regularly, and have as regularly read some of them more than once, especially where you come near the Monongahela on either side of it and thus strike the land of my birth and boyhood. I could trace you all the way to Washington, at Malden, at Centerville, at Billy Greenfield's in Beallsville, at Hillsboro (Billy Robinson was a familiar name), at Dutch Charlie Miller's, at Ward's, at Pancake, and Loon—familiar names, forever endeared to my memory.

I cannot realize that if we are not positively old men, at least we are elderly men, and that hundreds of acquaintances have died by our side and we are spared. On the 18th of June I received a great nervous shock by the intelligence of the death of my son Emmons, and am just getting over the illness occasioned by it. In two years and a half I have lost my eldest three children—Walker, Emmons and Mrs. Coppinger. The world looks very different to me since they have gone. Before they went I had no great grief in my life and had a full share of this world's goods.

You do not know how odd it seems to me, even to this day, when I suddenly reflect that I have been for 40 years a resident of New England, and that all the scenes of my early youth and manhood are laid in Pennsylvania. I have visited them comparatively few times, since my mother died especially, and find that gradually my acquaintances and friends have dropped off, or moved away, so that I feel myself almost a stranger in a strange land. My acquaintances in Washington, Pa., are only among the old, and in Uniontown where I visited several times in my youth, I have not a half dozen acquaintances; you and the Ewings constitute the slender number. I occasionally hear from "The Count."* His heart seems warm and he responds to every association of our college days. I really feel great attachment for him. I scarcely have a correspondent of college days unless I may call you and "The Count" (ambo amasi boni) correspondents, though I have not written to you regularly enough to earn that title. I cherish the desire of riding over the "Old Pike" with you, but I am afraid we shall contemplate it as a scheme never to be realized. Very sincerely,
Your friend, JAMES G. BLAINE.

P. S.—Do you ever see Kate Hopkins? How is she? I always felt kindly toward her. Is Shriver Stewart living in Washington? He never comes to see me. Is his mother living? I had a great respect for her. I write so little and have so long depended on a secretary that my hand is much cramped. J. G. B.

*[Hon. I. Murray Clark of Canonsburg, United States jury commissioner, who was called "The Count" at college.]

TRAVELED WITH A CIRCUS.

How the Late Senator Kenna Obtained Audiences in West Virginia.

Senator John E. Kenna once made a remarkable campaign in West Virginia. The point at issue was the location of the State capitol, Wheeling and Charleston being the aspiring points. The people at large took but little interest in the matter, and Kenna, who favored Charleston, grew tired of talking to empty houses. One night a brilliant idea struck him. A circus was making a tour of the State and Kenna entered into an arrangement with the manager whereby he was permitted to speak between acts. This was the program: The grand entree, then a performance by a trick elephant, followed by "the queen of the flying zone in her unparalleled feat riding an untamed mustang bare-backed through a hoop of fire." Then Kenna would make his speech, being presented by the clown. This program was faithfully carried out. The clown's introduction of Kenna was one of the telling points. He did it after this fashion:

"Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, without regard to race, color or previous condition, I am about to introduce to you Mister Kenna, the brag young orator and coming statesman of your thriving State. He is a self-made man. As a ploughboy he ploughed corn on these rugged hills, barefoot, bareheaded, and, I say it proudly, in his shirt tail until he was 16 years old. He can strike flint with his heel. His well-shaped and intellectual head defies the hottest rays of a July sun. His constitution is as tough as yonder rhinoceros in the cage to the left of the band wagon. His eye is as piercing as the American eagle's. In his movements he is as quick as the mountain fox, and his disposition is as mild as the dying swan's. Hear him, ladies and gentlemen, and bear in mind that the performance is not yet half over." Then came Kenna with his talk.

A SYRIAN MERCHANT.

He Says There Is a Vacancy For Americans East.

Joseph Karam of Damascus is at the Home hotel. He is a merchant and has tapestries which he will sell in Chicago during the world's fair. Mr. Karam says the snow is three feet deep in Damascus at present, but the streets are all protected by the heavy glass roofs which extend from housetop to housetop. The people of Jerusalem are all agog now, he says, over the new railway to Java. Damascus is not reached by railway and has no street cars. Mr. Karam, as a Syrian, takes umbrage at the suggestion that his country lives on oil and vinegar. More meat is eaten there than here, and a sheep can be bought in Damascus for $1. Beef there is 2 cents a pound, while it is 12 here. There are no American merchants there, and the traveler wonders at it, as they could make barrels of money. There are a few English, French, Italian and Dutch merchants, but Karam could count them all on his fingers. They are doing a land-office business, as they sell everything in the way of machine-made furniture at Syrian prices, all the home article being made by hand and coming high.

The Plain Truth

Is good enough for Hood's Sarsaparilla—there is no need of embellishment or sensationalism. Simply what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy, yet efficient.

THAT ECONOMITE TREASURE.

How Father Henrici Came to Resurrect It Years Ago.

THERE WAS $80,000 IN SILVER COINS.

True Story of the Wealth Hoarded by Father Rapp.

REASONS GIVEN FOR THE CONCEALMENT

BEAVER FALLS, PA., Feb. 1.—Much has been said about the buried wealth of the Harmony Society, of its resurrection and the process of cleansing it from the accumulated rust and mould that it had gathered while buried in the mysterious hiding place, the secret of which died with Father Henrici. William Ott, one of the men employed at Economy at the time the treasure was dug up, and who took part in the cleaning, relates the story in a way that has never been told.

He says in the winter of 1877-'78 the Harmony Society became interested in the building of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad, and to raise money for this project it became necessary for the society to fall back on their hoarded silver. It was therefore dug up, and 12 persons were set to work cleaning it. The treasure consisted of between $75,000 and $80,000, all in silver. About $50,000 was in American half dollars: the balance in American dollars, Spanish, French, German and South American coin, together with many odd coins of the nationality of which the Economites themselves did not know. Some of the foreign coins dated as far back as 1610, while the American coins dated from 1796 to 1839. Along with the coins named was a five-gallon keg full of quarters, "levys," "fips," dimes, 5-cent and 3-cent pieces.

HAD TO BE CLEANED.

The coin when taken out of the "cache" was black and so covered with verdigris that most of it could not be designated as to value of the pieces. The process of cleaning involved a great deal of hard work. At first they tried cleaning the coin with salt and water, each operator using a tooth-brush. But it was speedily shown that this method would take years with the facilities they had. Then Mr. Ott, who was a member of the society's brass band, remembered that he cleaned his instrument with spirits of ammonia and a sort of patent powder. Trying it on the money and finding it worked like a charm, he made a block of hard wood two feet long by six inches wide and sunk in its surface as many holes as the block would hold large enough to receive dollar and half-dollar coins, making them so shallow that the coin exposed on one side to about half its thickness. These blocks were to hold 30 pieces. The coin were placed in the countersunk receptacles, sprinkled with the powder, and a common scrbbing brush used over their their exposed surfaces. By means of this device the whole treasure was cleaned in about six weeks.

A BIG SUPPLY OF POWDER.

During the cleaning process the powder ran out with the job about half done. Father Henrici had to send a man to New York, who cleaned out the market, buying all he could lay his hands on, and shipped it to Economy. There were two 2-horse loads of it, and to this day the Economites have about a ton of it left.

The work on the treasure was all done in the back room of the general store. All efforts to learn where the treasure had been buried were in vain. Father Henrici and a few trusted members knew, but none of them are left. When those who did the cleaning first saw the treasure it was in a heavy, burglar-proof stone vault in the rear of Father Henrici's house. It was piled in big, black heaps, and looked more like round pieces of slate than anything else. It was shoveled into bushel baskets, taken into Father Henrici's house, and there dumped out on tables, where the old man with his own hands counted each separate piece into sacks. Of the entire treasure only about a dozen pieces were counterfeit, and not one was stolen.

Father Henrici gave the workers a banquet at his own house and told them the story of the treasure. He said the money had been accumulating since the foundation of the society by Father Rapp. It was in 1807 that the community made an agreement to place all their worldly wealth in a common fund. The cash was placed in Father Rapp's hands. It was then the society became possessed of the German, French and other European coins. The American money was taken in principally at Harmony, Pa., at Harmony, Ind., (when the society located at the latter place) and some of it was accumulated at Economy, Pa. It was for land sold, the receipts of trading at New Orleans, and for cotton and woolen goods made at Economy, Pa., and considerable of it was derived from estates left in the old countries to members. The Spanish, South American and Mexican coins were gotten principally at New Orleans by Economite traders with Indiana.

WHY IT WAS BURIED.

It has been said the treasure was buried by Father Rapp at the time President Jackson abolished the United States banks, for fear that Jackson meant to assume a dictatorship of this country and would confiscate the property of the Economites along with others. Father Henrici told his guests that the money was buried at the time Morgan made his famous Ohio road. As Mr. Ott states it: "He said, with his peculiar smile, that the money was buried under ground, but where or on what particular day he preferred not to tell."

"He also said people often asked him why the silver was not sold during the war, when it was at a premium, and the money invested in government bonds. His reply was that the society had helped the government a great deal during the war and as at that time no one knew what the result of the struggle would be the society concluded to stay on the safe side and stick to the silver."

The resurrected coin was shipped to Pittsburgh and to the Economite bank at Beaver Falls, as it was needed. Not wishing the trainmen and others who handled it to know what it was, it was shipped as nails at first, but the railroad officials learning it was silver refused to handle it unless it was properly billed.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

An Ohio Man Nearly Marries His Own Daughter.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Feb. 1.—David Murray, a resident of Harrison county, recently advertised for a wife, and by this means became acquainted with a young lady of 19 living near Charleston, W. Va. He was about to marry her when he ascertained that she was only the adopted daughter of the people she was living with, and investigations revealed the fact that she was his own daughter. In 1872 Murray married a Miss Hopkins of near Smithfield, this county, and a daughter was born to them. They lived together a short time, when they were divorced, and the lady with her daughter moved to West Virginia.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and $1 bottles.

BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Annual Report Presented in Reference to the Condition of the State Penal Institutions.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1.—The State board of charities in its twenty-third annual report to the legislature, just submitted, says that all county jails under the care of inspectors and wardens are well and economically managed, and the prisoners generally employed at some kind of work, or in learning trades that will secure them honest employment on their release from prison. "On the other hand," says the board, "the jails and prisons not under the management of inspectors and wardens were found to be, as we have frequently pointed out in our reports, schools of vice in which the young are educated in villainy, and they will, we are convinced, continue to be such until your honorable bodies make such changes in the law as to render this iniquity impossible."

Regarding the best means of relieving the penitentiaries of their overcrowded condition, the board has no other suggestion to offer than reform in the county jails, which, the report says, are nurseries of crime. Isolation of prisoners in their cells is urged, and the board also recommends the division of the State into prison districts, whereby two or more contiguous counties could have one jail in which offenders from such counties could be concentrated as a means for the present depletion of the penitentiaries.

The report continues: "The second main source of increase of criminals is by propagation. No restriction upon their reproduction is no attempted. Their legal and illegitimate offspring overwhelm and consume the largest and most generous provision of our charitable and penal institutions. We recommend, therefore, that the legislature be urged to provide in the central part of the State a penitentiary in which the recognized incorrigible, abnormal, hereditary or instinctive criminal may be permanently secluded from the society he is unfit to mingle with, or in which he or she may be compelled to self-support without burdening society or endangering it; also, that it be urged to enact a law for the permanent or life seclusion of every person recognized as a member of the criminal class, and of all persons convicted the third time of serious crime."

The board of charities suggests that legislation be enacted to ensure the insane females in transit from hospitals or other institutions the escort of some suitable person of their own sex. Its report includes a resolution passed by the board advising the establishment of a State institution for the care of idiotic and feeble-minded children in Western Pennsylvania, to be located on the western slope of the Allegheny mountains.

BIG ELECTRIC DEAL.

PROBABLE SALE OF THE OVERHEAD TROLLEY PATENT RIGHT.

Thompson-Houston-Edison Combine Offer a Large Price For It.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 1.—Hon. Oliver S. Kelly, ex-mayor and millionaire manufacturer of this city, according to the statement of one of his business partners, is now in New York city, where he has sold his patents on the overhead electric trolley system to the General Electric company of New York, the great combine made up of the Thompson-Houston and Edison companies.

It will be a matter of news to the average reader, as it is a matter of vital concern to the electric railway companies now doing business in this country, that Kelly holds a patent on all the overhead electric trolley systems, having purchased the patent from a man named Green of Michigan. Kelly furnished the funds with which for 20 years Green prosecuted his claims as the inventor of the overhead electric trolley system. The claim was opposed bitterly by other parties claiming priority of invention, and about two years ago the supreme court of the District of Colombia, the court of last appeal in patent right cases, handed down a decision sustaining the validity of Green's invention. Kelly then bought Green's patent outright, and for more than a year past he has been beset by electric companies seeking to secure the invention.

It is stated by a manufacturer who is a business partner and close friend of Kelly that all the electric companies in the country where the overhead trolley system is used are working every day with appliances that infringe on the patent of Green, now owned by Kelly. Hence the tremendous efforts that have been made on the quiet to get hold of the patent at almost any price. But unlike the average patent holder Kelly was able to dictate terms, or rather to refuse to make terms. A few days ago the big combination referred to wired Kelly at great length in relation to his patent, the pith of their proposition being that he meet the managing officers of the General Electric company in New York, and he is now there for that purpose. The price the company has offered him for the patent is one of the things he isn't telling, but it is stated that since the judicial decision referred to was rendered he has refused one offer of $500,000. Kelly believes his patent is worth a great deal more money than half a million dollars, and he has so declared himself here prior to leaving for New York.

Against the Order of Vesta.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1.—In the matter of the commonwealth against the Order of Vesta a decree of ouster was made and the defendant must pay the costs of the proceeding. Judge Simonton also issued a decree of ouster against the Brush Creek Protective Association, which is held to be not incorporated according to law.

SUPERIOR
to all other medicines for purifying the blood and restoring the health and strength,
AYER'S
Sarsaparilla
is the standard specific for Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and Debility.
Cures Others
will cure you.

BLAINE IS BURIED,

One of the Most Remarkable Funerals Held in Washington.

NO POMP AND CEREMONY,

But a Display of Genuine Respect For the Dead.

MRS BLAINE OVERCOME AT LAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—All that remained earthly of James Gillespie Blaine was laid away in its last tenement at Oak Hill cemetery this afternoon, and the funeral that preceded the simple rites at the grave was one of the most impressive in history. Great as he was as a civic hero, renowned as he was as a statesman, worshipped as he was as an American, and exalted as he was as a man, the pomp and pageantry of power had no place in the ceremony that attended his body to its final rest. No soldiery moved with slow and solemn step to mingle its musketry in a final crash of farewell; there was no blare of brass, no roll of muffled drums. Through streets and avenues, where the people stood with uncovered heads, the long procession and representatives of a sorrowing nation paid the dead man the tribute of their tears.

The parlor on the second floor of the Blaine house where the body lay in its cedar casket, closely sealed, was fairly embowered with floral tributes. The casket itself rested on a huge bed of roses, violets, palm leaves and ferns sent by Mrs. Emmons Blaine.

A SHIP OF STATE.

A large ship of state sent by the Knights of Reciprocity was nearby, and around the pedestals on which the coffin rested and upon the coffin itself were a wreath of orchids and roses from President Harrison; a wreath of white roses and violets from Mrs. Zach Chandler; a simple wreath of violets, tied with ribbons, from James G. Blaine, Jr.; a garland of violets from Mrs. Eugene Hale; a wreath of roses and violets from Mr. Louis Dent, consul to Kingston, Jamaica, (formerly Mr. Blaine's private secretary); a large wreath of violets and white orchids from Mrs. R. R. Hitt; an immense wreath of white flowers with long streamers of ribbon from the diplomatic corps; a cross of ivy leaves and violets from Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge; a wreath of lilies of the valley and palm leaves from Mrs. Whitelaw Reid; a wreath of roses from Mrs. Emmons Blaine; a large cross and spray of lilies from Mrs. Dr. Loring; a bunch of white roses from General Alger; sago palms and violets from Secretary Tracy; ivy cross sprayed with white roses from Mrs. Audenreid; wreath of ivy sprayed with red roses from Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, and many more.

The parlor, not at any time a very commodious one, was far too small for the crowd that sought admission. The President entered, accompanied by Mrs. McKee and Private Secretary Halford and Lieutenant Parker. The vice president was accompanied by Mrs. Morton and Miss Morton. Then came the members of the cabinet.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

The chief justice of the United States, just arrived from the funeral of his late associate justice, Lamar, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Fuller, while closely following them came Mrs. Hitt, Miss Macomb, Miss Loring, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Senator and Mrs. Cameron, Senator and Mrs. Chandler, General and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Eugene Hale, Mrs. T. S. Hamlin, Mrs. Alex. Rodgers, Senator and Mrs. Wolcott, Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, General R. A. Alger and Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. John Hay, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Newlands, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Bailey, Mrs. Audenreid, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Dunnell of Minnesota, ex-Governor and Mrs. Perham of Maine, Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote, Mr. A. C. Tyler, Mrs. Francis B. Loring, Senators Gordon and Voorhees, Speaker Crisp, Representative Holman and Mr. J. T. Devine (Mr. Blaine's stenographer in the preparation of his "Twenty Years in Congress"), Representative Blount and Mr. Charles Emery Smith, editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, ex-minister to Russia; Representative and Mrs. Dingley, Representative Milliken, Mrs. Frye, the Maine delegation of 14 gentlemen, headed by Governor Cleaves and Mrs. S. P. Fessenden of Connecticut; Senator and Mrs. Manderson, Senators Allison, McPherson, Sherman, Cockrell, Gorman, Aldrich, Morrill, Dawes (and Miss Dawes), Hoar, Washburne (and Mrs. Washburn) and Ransom, Judge and Mrs. Wylie and many others. Not all of those who had requested or had received invitations to the house could obtain admission to the mansion, and many perforce remained in the long line of carriages which filled the adjacent streets.

THE MOURNERS PRESENT.

The immediate mourners grouped around the casket were the widow, her married daughter, Mrs. Damrosch; Miss Hattie Blaine, Mr. James G. Blaine II., Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Miss Abigail Dodge (Gail Hamilton), Mr. R. G. Blaine, brother of the dead statesman, and his wife and daughter; Mr. Hampton Denman of Missouri, cousin of Mr. Blaine; Frank, Henry, Horace and Augustus Stanwood and Walter Stinson and Mr. W. H. Hatch, all nephews of the deceased.

Though a concourse of several thousand people occupied Lafayette square facing the Blaine residence, and though the doors and windows of the houses adjoining were thronged with spectators and the double line of carriages—150 or more in number—extended in double line far along Pennsylvania avenue in front of the treasury and the war, state and navy department buildings, there was no disorder or confusion. The ceremonies inside the house were impressively simple. Before the hour of 10 the invited guests began to arrive and take their seats in the front parlor of the mansion.

Eleven o'clock was the hour named for the simple service of prayer which was to precede the removal of the body to the church for the more public rites. It was only a few minutes after that hour when the mourners entered, and the President and all the distinguished concourse rose. The family was followed by the Rev. Dr. Hamlin of the Church of the Convent, who, standing beside the casket, in a low tone delivered the Presbyterian service for the departed soul. As he did so Mr. Walter Demrosch touched the keys of the piano to a slow dirge.

DR. HAMLIN'S PRAYER.

Dr. Hamlin returned thanks to God that by His power this life was ended only that the life of immortality might be begun. He besecched the Almighty that comfort might come to every member of the stricken household, because the one that had gone out of this life had gone to immortality.

This completed the brief services and the casket was closed and borne to the hearse. The street was thonged with spectators who doffed their hats as the pall-bearers deposited their sacred burden in the hearse, and while the attendants temporarily buried it under as many flowers as could be placed therein. The cortege then started for the church. In the first carriage was the Rev. Dr. T. L. Hamlin, the officiating clergyman. Then came the pall-bearers: Senator Hale of Maine, Senator Frye of Maine, Senator Morgan of Alabama, ex-Speaker Reed of Maine, Representative Boutelle of Maine, Representative Hitt of Illinois (formerly Mr. Blaine's assistant secretary of state), Representative Bingham of Pennsylvania, in which State Mr. Blaine was born, General Thomas Ewing of Ohio (second cousin of Mr. Blaine), John Hay, ex-assistant secretary of state, Joseph H. Manley of Augusta, Almet F. Jenks and P. V. T. Ely.

Afterwards followed the immediate family, who entered the equipages assigned them.

The Presbyterian Church of the Covenant had been surrounded with a rope to exclude all not specially invited. The decorations at the church were very rich and effective. On the edge of the pulpit cut flowers were ranged in a ribbon 10 or 12 inches in width. The baptismal font was twined with smilax rope. Over the cut flowers were foliage plants. A ribbon of cut flowers ran along the upper edge of the rail of the organ loft. At either end of the rail against the wall stood an immense rubber tree, and towering over all were two kentias palms. The front of the organ was covered with curtains of smilax ropes.

THE CHURCH SERVICES.

The relatives and pall-bearers occupied the first eight rows of seats in the main aisle. Behind them were seated the President, vice president, cabinet officers, Speaker Crisp, and members of the supreme court with their families. It was exactly at 12 o'clock when the organ music announced the arrival of the funeral party. As the sad procession moved up the aisle, Mr. Walter Damrosch, who was at the organ, played an improvisation made up of several themes of hymns which Mr. Blaine loved. The body-bearers deposited the casket amid the profusion of flowers at the chancel rail. The family followed the body and took the front seat on the left near the remains. Dr. Hamlin began the church services with the reading of selections from the scriptures. Their reading finished, prayer was offered up by Dr. Hamlin. The prayer was the only approach to a funeral discourse that marked the ceremonies of the day.

At its conclusion the Lord's prayer was repeated by the pastor and a part of the congregation, and the benediction was invoked, and at 12:45 o'clock the church services closed. The casket was raised and placed once more in the hearse.

It was then noted that Mrs. Blaine was not among the mourners as had been supposed. Among so many deeply veiled figures her form had not heretofore been missed, but it was soon whispered that overcome by grief she remained at the house. Prior to the starting of the funeral procession from Lafayette square Mrs. Blaine had requested to be left alone for a few minutes with her honored dead. The parlor had been cleared, and when Mrs. Blaine emerged she made her way, supported on the arms of her son and daughter, to the room where her husband had died, and there gave way to her grief in utter prostration.

The procession was soon moving, and passing through Georgetown entered Oak Hill cemetery through the east gate. The floral tributes were so numerous that five wagons were necessary to convey them to the cemetery.

Dr. Hamlin read the simple burial service of the Presbyterian church. This was followed by an extemporaneous prayer. Then came the benediction and all that was mortal of James Gillespie Blaine was consigned to earth. The interment was over 15 minutes after the cortege entered the cemetery at 1:30 o'clock. All entered their carriages and were driven away, all but one—James G. Blaine who is junior no longer, who stood beside the grave of his father's grave until the masons had bricked in the grave and the grave diggers had filled in the remaining space.

The following is a copy of the burial permit issued from the health office:

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH.

To the Health Officer, District of Columbia: Permit No. 88424. Date of death, January 27, 1893. Full name of deceased, James Gillespie Blaine. Sex, male. Age, 62 years 11 months and 27 days. Color, white. Married. Birthplace, Brownsville, Pa. Nativity of father, America. Nativity of mother, America. Place of death, Madison place. Cause of death, primary arterio-renal fibrosis (chronic interstitial nephritis); chronic catarrhal pneumonia. Immdiate; cardiac degeneration and dilatation: œdema of lungs. Duration of last sickness, in bed with exception of a few days, since November 15, 1892. Place of burial, Oak Hill. Date of burial, January 30. Undertaker, Joseph Gawler.

WILLIAM W. JOHNSTON M. D.
FRANK HYATT, M. D.

THE LAST HOPE GONE.

Thoughts Suggested by the Funeral of Blaine—The Most Striking Obsequies of This Generation.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—An old man, gray-haired but clear-eyed, stood with uncovered head in the raw air under the leafless trees of Lafayette park opposite the Blaine mansion this morning. He watched the flower-covered coffin containing the remains of the famous statesman borne slowly out and placed with tender care in the unpretentious hearse. He watched the black draped mourners and the distinguished party of public men, friends and associates of the dead, file slowly from the open door across the sidewalk to the waiting carriages. When the last carriage had received its occupants and the funeral procession moved slowly away, the old man softly replaced his felt hat and turned away with a sigh of genuine sorrow.

"There goes the greatest of them all—the last hope of the Republican party," he said slowly, almost with tears in his eyes, to those about him as he moved off, and many in the crowd looked silently their acquiescence.

Without military or official pomp and display, gaining nothing in impressiveness from music or marching men, the Blaine funeral to-day was the most striking event of the kind witnessed in Washington this generation. The strange attraction which the dead leader had for his fellow-citizens and associates of all classes was still potent even in death, and no one could fail to be impressed by the sorrow and reverence of the waiting thousands who crowded about the Blaine mansion and all along the line of the procession to the church and which blocked the open space around the picturesque edifice in which the public religious ceremony was held.

The crowd showed none of that curious holiday spirit which frequently turns the funerals of distinguished men into a mockery. It seemed to be animated by the feelings of real personal regret and friendship, and hundreds of those who stood bare-headed as the hearse went by unquestionably shared the sentiments of the old man who watched the coffin borne out of the house of mourning in Lafayette square. They came moved by the impulse which through 20 years had made them look on Blaine as a man of greatness, of resource, of audacity and of brilliant mental qualities.

They came to see and take part in the last act of an exciting and pathetic drama which had filled a noble stage through almost a generation, and which had moved thousands of them all the more deeply because they felt there was a fateful and pitiful defect in the climax. The curtain fell on such a scene as it most always falls on in the drama of every life. But the climax for which thousands, even millions, longed and worked and fought for had not come. The curtain was going down; the great play was over; the hero was being borne forever off the stage uncrowned by the laurel wreath which, even when the hand of death was on him, he sought to grasp.

True, no office he could have won would have made him more of a party hero than he had been, nor brought around his bier a more striking assemblage of mourners than gathered to-day. But still, in the hearts of thousands who watched the simple procession as it moved to the church, and away again to the final resting place among the suburban hills, there was the feeling that Blaine's life was incomplete—that fate had played him a monstrous trick. To him it was all indifference now, but to them it came home with a new keenness as they watched the last act of all, and reflected, as did the old man, that the last of the great Republican leaders was gone forever; and gone, too, with his ambition and their own unsatisfied.

MR. BLAINE'S WILL.

Everything Left Unreservedly to the Wife—An Estate of $800,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The will of Mr. Blaine will be probated in Augusta, Me., which was his legal residence. The disposition he makes of his property is characteristic of the confidence which he always reposed in his wife and which was such a notable feature of the family relation. Everything is left unreservedly to Mrs. Blaine; she is to be sole executrix and is not to be required to give any bond. Mr. Blaine's estate will amount to about $800,000. The will was executed several weeks since, at about the time Mr. Blaine was seized with the first serious attack of heart failure.

SERVICES IN AUGUSTA.

The Deceased's Home People Pay him the Last Honor.

AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 30.—While the last honors were being paid to the remains of the late James G. Blaine at Washington this afternoon, regular funeral services were held in the Congregational church in this city. The church was filled, over 1,000 persons being present. The altar was draped with the national colors, and in front of it was placed a large portrait of the dead statesman. The Blaine family pew was hung with floral emblems. Resolutions of affectionate regard, favoring the interment of Mr. Blaine's remains in Augusta, were ordered sent to the family.

BATTLED WITH ANGRY ELK.

A REMARKABLE WARFARE FORCED ON RANCHMEN.

A Herd of 1,000 Animals Drive Away Colorado Cattle.

SIDNEY, COL., Feb. 1.—One of the most singular and remarkable occurrences that has ever been noted in this section of the State occurred last week as the result of a most terrific storm that raged for four days in the mountains of the continental divide east of Pleasant valley and 12 miles south of Steamboat Springs. The fierce elements drove a band of about 1,000 elk down from the high hills onto the timbered mesa. They attempted to move still further, and were caught by so doing in deep, crusted snow, and were unable to either retreat or advance. At every attempt to extricate themselves they would break through the hard crust and become helpless.

Word of the event was soon passed around the valley and the ranchmen congregated from all quarters, some with rifles and shotguns, others without arms. Dueling of a novel nature was soon resorted to. A man would select a large bull elk, and, walking toward the animal on the crust, which would sustain his weight, with a club cut from the neighboring timber, would battle with the infuriated beast until a well-directed blow between the gigantic antlers would knock the creature dead. But two animals were shot, and those only to save the lives of the men who were battling with them. When enough game had been secured to supply the domestic wants of the ranchmen a load of hay was skidded out to the band, which the half-starved beasts devoured ravenously.

The climax, however, came yesterday morning, when W. B. Moore who startled from his bed by the furious bellowing of his cattle. Upon investigation it was found that the elk had forced themselves from their temporary prison and had made direct for the haystack in the valley and had taken possession of the ranches of Moore, E. R. Holman, W. H. Brown, Nichols, Helm & Co. and the Pleasant Valley Live Stock Company. A consultation was held by the stockmen, and it was decided that to drive them away would mean starvation to the entire band, so the elk were rounded up by the firing of rifles and guns and driven into Jay Sea park where the two companies own hay which they have donated to the benefit of Colorado sportsmen.

The elk show a remarkable degree of tameness and do not seem disconcerted when the men go to feed them; they crowd about the great high corral peering through the spaces between the logs and anxiously await for the loads to be scattered. They are consuming about six tons of hay a day and conduct themselves very much as do stock cattle.

Elk have been caught here in a similar way before, but never such a large band and never has the experiment of feeding them been tried before.

AGAINST STATEHOOD.

Many Mormons and Gentiles in Utah Opposed to It.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 1.—The *Tribune* prints to-day a page of interviews on the statehood question. It includes talks with the president and 12 apostles of the Mormon church, who say they are out of politics. They say that they do not claim to control the members of their church in politics, that they are satisfied with the free school system now in vogue, and that they do not know that any material change would be desirable. They say that the animosities of the past are subsiding, and both parties understand and appreciate each other better.

A number of Gentile business men pronounce themselves in favor of statehood, as do Chief Justice Zake, Colonel Donellan, recent president of the chamber of commerce, and W. H. Hubbard, the new president. Both gentleman claim statehood would bring in eastern capital. J. E. Dooley, a banker, opposes statehood, believing it would largely increase taxation. A large number of other business men take the same view. C. W. Powers, the leader of the Liberal party, opposes statehood as meaning simply a return to church rule and the re-establishment of woman suffrage to make that sure. Ex-Mayor Scott says the same, and many others endorse this.

As Sure as the Sun Shines on a Clear Day.

Just so surely will a neglected attack o liver complaint multiply other bodily troubles. To the prompt, certain relief of this ailment, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is particularly adapted, as well as to the indigestion, constipation and sick headache, of which it is the parent. The liver is always affected in malarial complaints. These are cured and prevented by the bitters, potent too in rheumatic, nervous and kidney disorder.

THE TIDE TURNING,

Sentiment at Washington City Favors Hawaiian Annexation.

PRESIDENT HARRISON AGREES.

At Least That Inference Is Drawn From Certain Acts.

ENGLAND GOING TO INTERFERE.

WASHINGTON Jan. 30.—There are some important developments in the Hawaiian situation to-day. First it is pretty clearly indicated that the administration is not in any way lukewarm in the matter, as was at first supposed. Secondly, the action of the commander of the Boston, against which Great Britain is about to file or has filed a formal protest, has received the official approval of the President and his cabinet.

The sentiment in favor of annexing is rapidly extending. Several members of the cabinet have expressed themselves as being in favor of accepting the proposition, but as the action necessary to accomplish annexation must come as well from the legislative as the executive branch of the government, these declarations do not in themselves amount to more than the expression of opinion of private citizens. The matter will doubtless be considered at the cabinet meeting to-morrow, but of course nothing will be decided upon, except probably to arrange for the reception of the Hawaiian commissioners on their arrival in this city next Friday.

HARRISON FAVORS ANNEXATION.

It has been reported that President Harrison is in favor of the annexation of Hawaii. There is in support of this statement the President's well-known policy of Americanism, which has for its object the enlargement of the sphere of usefulness and activity of this nation. His action upon the part taken in the revolution by the United States officials and forces may also be regarded as proof of the correctness of the report. Although the course pursued by Minister Stevens in ordering the Boston's marines on shore was without explicit instructions from his government, his action has been fully approved by the President.

In the senate there is a distinctively American feeling on the Hawaiian question which is not confined to any party. There can be no doubt the majority of the members on the foreign relations committee look with favor upon the establishment of American domination on the islands, but in just what shape is a matter of detail that has not yet been considered. The arrival of the commissioners from Hawaii is awaited with much interest, but pending their arrival the question of annexation and the establishment of a protectorate is being discussed by the members of the senate in the committee and cloakrooms and to a greater extent in executive sessions.

THE REASON OF THE OBJECTION.

The objection to Senator Chandler's resolution on this subject as offered to-day is not looked upon in the way of an anti-annexation feeling, but rather as a fear on the part of the opponents of the anti-option bill that if it had not gone over until to-morrow the day would have been spent in its discussion and the delivery of anti-option speeches would have been prevented.

Mr. Dolph, a member of the committee on foreign relations, said: "The United States has been waiting for 50 years for this opportunity, and now that it has come I certainly can see no reason why we should hesitate. I favor the control of these islands by the United States."

Mr. Hiscock, another member of the same committee, is also in favor of annexation. "I believe," said he, "that this government should prevent any interference in this matter on the part of any other power. I am in favor of the establishment there of a territorial form of government under the flag of the United States."

One member of the committee who did not desire to be quoted said the only stumbling block was the possible action of the house if it were swayed by the influence of certain gentlemen who controlled the appropriations. It would, he thought, be a short-sighted policy to consider the cost when there was so much at stake in the matter of the perpetuation of the safety of the republic and the acquirement of that which would enable us to compel the respect of nations who were now friendly simply because it was good policy to be friendly.

SENATOR CHANDLER'S RESOLUTION.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire stepped to the front to-day as an avowed Hawaiian annexationist; and if he had had his way the President would have been instructed by both houses to enter into negotiations with the representatives of the provisional government of the late kingdom of Hawaii, and to submit the convention to congress for ratification by legislation. But his way was blocked by Mr. White of Louisiana, who objected to immediate action, and Mr. Chandler's resolution was laid over till to-morrow.

The purpose of the language of the resolution was to permit the house to share in the responsibility for the disposition of the subject and not to have action taken in the senate alone and behind closed doors. Mr. Chandler says the time has come for the United States to annex the Hawaiian islands. For years they have been gravitating toward us, but as long as a self-supporting autonomous government could be maintained on the islands there was no necessity for annexation. It will not be necessary for the United States to embark in a general polity of annexation or colonization. What we want is Hawaii in the Pacific and one or two points in the West Indies. We need them for coaling stations and for strategic outposts, and we can stop there.

In the house there was a diversity of views. Mr. Watson of Georgia voiced the People's party. "It is a job, and nothing but a job," he said, in speaking against annexation. "It is a job put up by American property-owners and sugar planters in Hawaii, who are not looking to national prosperity, but to personal aggrandizement. They have for their own purposes raped the native government, deposed the queen and sent a commission of their own to urge the annexation. Should we annex the Sandwich group where could we end. Cuba might ask to be annexed. Ireland might ask to share its fortunes with the great Republic, and even Great Britain itself might in time desire a similar result."

SENTIMENT IN THE HOUSE.

The general sentiment in the house seems to be that the United States should annex the Hawaiian islands, but there are exceptions. Mr. O'Ferrall of Virginia is opposed. He thinks the day has come when instead of saying to the youth of the country "Go West, young man," it should be said, "Go South, young man." Mr. Rayner of Maryland said: "If the question is between the United States and Great Britain I think the United States should annex the Sandwich group. Personally I favor a protectorate." Mr. Hooker of Mississippi expressed himself as absolutely opposed to any other government than the United States taking possession of the Hawaiian islands.

The British government has instructed Sir Julian Pauncefote to protest against the action of the United States officials and forces in Hawaii. The protest will be lodged with Secretary of State Foster to-morrow. To what extent the protest goes cannot be stated now—whether it is restricted to a protest against the action already taken in Honolulu or whether it goes to the length of protesting in advance against annexation.

CARNEGIE DELAY.

Reason Why Naval Contracts Were Not Fulfilled by the Company.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Mr. Hunsicker, a representative and manager of the Carnegie company, and Lieutenant Stone of the navy, inspector for the government at the Carnegie works, appeared before the house committee on naval affairs to-day relative to the delay of the Carnegie company in fulfilling their contracts for armor-plate.

Mr. Hunsicker said that the company had been unable to live up to the contracts. When they constructed their plant they had been misinformed as to the necessary machinery and tools and were forced to make a number of changes. This work was still incomplete. They expected to finish by the first of August 1894, after which they would have the finest armor-plate plant in the world and would double their present output.

Lieutenant Stone stated that after this year, with the improved resources of the Bethlehem and Carnegie works, armor plate would be furnished faster than it could be used and all delays made up for.

The appropriation committee agreed upon the pension appropriation bill to-day and instructed Mr. Mutchler to report it to the house. As agreed upon the bill carries an appropriation of $166,400,000, being an increase of $20,662,650 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year and $431,350 less than the estimates. The recommendation of the sub-committee that no pension shall be paid to any persons under the dependent pension law unless they can show that they are wholly disabled for manual labor and have an income less than $600 a year, was stricken out, as was their recommendation that no widow of a soldier should receive a pension unless she was married to the soldier previous to 1870. Their proposition to authorize the commissioner of pensions to detail medical examiners from the pension office to act as examining surgeons and to abolish the board of examining surgeons was also rejected.

The house committee on rules but for the early adjournment to-day would have reported two resolutions, one providing for the investigation of the Panama scandal and the Pacific Mail Steamship Compang, and the other providing for an investigation of the whisky trust.

The first resolution provides for the appointment of a special committee of five members, which shall investigate the charges that there was an American corruption fund as a part of the Panama scandal now agitating France. It shall also investigate the Panama railroad and ascertain whether our commerce is in any way injuriously restrained.

The Pacific Mail Company is also to be investigated to ascertain if it has made a contract with the trans-continental railroad companies which put it under their control; whether it receives a subsidy from them to send freight overland, notwithstanding it gets a subsidy from the United States in order to foster commerce by ocean routes, and whether the United States subsidy should be withdrawn.

The whisky trust investigation is to be conducted by the judiciary committee, substantially as proposed by Mr. Burrows.

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES.

An Ounce of Prevention Is Worth a Pound of Cure.

While THE POST does not advise its readers to set themselves up as amateur physicians, yet there are times when a little common sense will do as much good as calling in the doctor. Travelers and people living at a distance from the drug store often feel the need of a remedy for a trifling ailment, which, if not checked, would often result in serious illness.

THE POST has made arrangements with a large manufacturer of drugs to put up for its subscribers a case of household remedies costing $1 by insured mail, which any intelligent person can use in safety by following the full directions enclosed. The case contains the following pills compounded from regular prescriptions of the best New York physicians:

100 Constipation Pills,
100 Dyspeptic Pills,
100 Iron Pills,
100 Little Cathartic Pills,
100 Quinine Pills, 2 grains each,
100 Liver Pills.

The first gently moves the bowels; the cathartic moves them actively; the iron pill builds up the system. The ordinary druggist would charge $4 at least for the above.

There are certain prescriptions now universally used in special cases and these can be had by insured mail as follows:

150 Malarial Pills, used where quinine fails, $1.
200 Tonic Pills for nervous prostration and brain fag, for overworked and overworried, $1.
250 Skin Pills to remove cause of pimples, boils and similar eruptions, $1.
250 Pepsin Tablets, to aid digestion, $1.
200 Diarrhea Pills, the universal remedy in pill form, $1.
150 Nervous Pills, for hysteria and the like; calms and soothes the nerves, $1.
250 Cold Tablets, which, if taken in season, will break up almost any cold, $1.
150 Kidney Pills, which gently stimulate that organ to do its work and relieve urinary troubles in old and young, $1.
100 Headache Pills which cure, in four cases out of five, any headache, $1.

A sample packet of the foregoing nine remedies, containing 25 headache pills, and 50 of each of the others, will be sent by insured mail for $1.

For those using quinine a special packet of 100 two-grain and 100 three-grain pills is put up. This is the best and highest priced quinine in the market, and will be sent to any subscriber for $1.

A bottle of effective and agreeable cough syrup is also put up. It contains 150 doses and will be sent to any subscriber for 65 cents.

Send all remittances to
THE POST,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
oc4-W-tf

FOUND FROZEN.

A Man and Wife and Three Children Succumb to the Cold.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Feb. 1.—The bodies of John Michaels, wife and three little children were discovered frozen to death last night in a hovel in Putnam county, near the Lincoln county line. A fourth child, an infant, was heavily wrapped and was found to be alive. The family has a queer history. Michaels and his wife, who were said to be simple-minded, have led a sort of gypsy life for years, wandering about through West Virginia in the summer seasons and going South in advance of the snow in winter. It is supposed that they failed to get away in time this year, and the severe cold, so prolonged, caught them without preparations to withstand it.

YOU hardly realize that it is medicine when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

FALL OF A CROWN.

Continued From First Page.

this government fails to annex the islands they will be left open to anarchy. The old treaty between France and England, made in 1842, recognized the independence of the islands. It was a treaty between those powers, negotiated by King Louis Phillippe, binding each nation not to take possession of the islands. It is clear in the view of those well posted that England, under the treaty cannot annex, nor can France. The United States at the time that treaty was negotiated refused to be bound or to join in the treaty; in other words, it refused to pledge itself not to take possession of the islands, but simply recognized the independence of the government.

The following is the personnel of the Hawaiian commission to confer with the United States government:

Lorrin A. Thurston, chairman of the commission, was the premier of the first revolutionary cabinet of Hawaii in 1888. He is the leading lawyer in Honolulu. He was born in Hawaii, his parents being American missionaries. He has been connected with the government in some capacity for years.

William C. Wilder is the head of the Wilder Steamship Company, which does transportation business among the islands. He has not held a political position until recently, when he became a member of the legislature.

William R. Castle is a lawyer and is largely interested in real estate in the islands; is one of the principal owners of the Oahu railroad, which runs down to Pearl river harbor. He is a native.

Joseph Marsden is a sugar planter. He is an Englishman. He has lived in Hawaii about 15 years.

Charles I. Carter is a son of the former Hawaiian minister to Washington, H. A. P. Carter. He is a lawyer; was born on the islands. He is a young man, seemingly not over 25 years of age.

NOT A GREAT SURPRISE.

THE HAWAIIAN REVOLUTION WAS EXPECTED.

The Republican Senate and the Democratic House Differ.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON Feb. 1.—The news of the revolution in Hawaii was not altogether a surprise here. It has been suspected for over a year that certain men in the present administration were engaged in an intrigue to bring about a condition of affairs in Hawaii that would, they hoped, result in the annexation of those islands to the United States. During the last session of congress a member of the Hawaiian legislature spent some weeks in Washington, sounding the government and members of congress on the question of annexation, which he was anxious to bring about.

Members of congress whom the Hawaiian then talked with came to the conclusion that he had received encouragement from some person of consequence in the Harrison administration, accompanied with suggestions as to the best course for the annexationists to pursue in order to accomplish their desires.

Mr. Smith, the Hawaiian minister here, is believed to favor annexation, and it is regarded as probable he was a party to the intrigue.

Naval officers are especially anxious that the islands should be taken under the wing of the United States, and there is little doubt that certain of them have done all in their power to bring about that result. It would be to the interest of the navy to have the United States take control of outlying territory of this kind. It would make an increase of the navy necessary, and give naval officers more to do, and more chance to distinguish themselves. But it is probable when the Hawaiian commissioners get here, they will be coldly received by members of congress, whatever the administration may do. Democratic sentiment will probably be found to be very pronouncedly against this government assuming such an obligation as would be involved in the annexation of Hawaii.

Representative Blount of Georgia, chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs, s strongly opposed to the scheme on broad grounds. He said he could not see how it would be possible for the United States to annex Hawaii without completely reversing its traditional policy. Hawaii could not be admitted as a State nor erected into a territory, as the people were not fit for self government of any kind, according to the statements of one of the commissioners. If this country took possession, the islands would be without representation, a sort of dependent colony, a status that would be irreconcilable with the theory of the republic.

Other members of congress took substantially the same view and seemed to be strongly opposed to the United States entering in any such new and unrepublican policy as would be involved in the annexation of islands 2,500 miles distant from our coasts, whose population is utterly alien to our own. We would have nothing to gain by it. Those who would be benefitted would be the Americans who went to Hawaii of their own accord, and who acquired large interests, which they now seek to protect and make more valuable by having the islands annexed to the United States in violation of all our governmental traditions.

In the senate executive session to-day Mr. Morgan announced the intelligence of the Hawaiian revolution. Although it could only be considered in an informal manner, a debate was at once precipitated that occupied the greater part of the secret session. Generally the speeches seemed to favor annexation or the establishment of a protectorate.

In opposition to these views it was asserted that the debt of Hawaii amounted to more than $3,000,000, which was sufficient to cause this government to halt before assuming that load. It was also stated by other senators that when we secured our coaling station at Pearl river years ago there was an agreement under which England, Germany and the United States and the other great powers agreed that they should keep their hands off and permit Hawaii to run her own affairs. In controverting this statement it was claimed that, while there was not such a contract between powers as would preclude the United States, in the event of a request from the government of Hawaii, from exercising the power of annexation, if indeed there had ever been any understanding on the subject. In support of the presumption that there was no agreement it was shown that England had been for a year or so quietly but industriously making inroads in the islands and creating a feeling among the people of that country which was harmful and extremely prejudicial to the interests of the United States and her citizens who had invested their money in the enterprises that were developing the islands and increasing their trade and commerce. The matter will, no doubt, be before the senate in the usual way in the course of a few days, and an extended debate will be the result.

THE QUEEN'S APPEAL.

She Asks the United States to Restore Her Crown.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—On the day she was deposed Queen Liliuokalani issued the following:

"I, Liliuokalani, by the grace of God and under the constitution of the Hawaiian kingdom, queen, do hereby solemnly protest against any and all acts done against myself and the constitutional government of the Hawaiian kingdom by persons claiming to have established a provisional government of and for this kingdom. I yield to the superior forces of the United States of America, whose minister plenipotentiary, His Excellency John L. Stevens, has caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and has declared that he would support the said provisional government.

"Now, to avoid any collision of armed forces, and perhaps of loss of life, I do this under protest, and I am impelled by said force. I yield my authority until such time as the government of the United States shall, upon facts being presented to it, undo the action and reinstate me in authority, which I claim as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian islands."

This was signed by the queen and members of her cabinet, and was indorsed by men composing the provisional government, and the receipt of which was formally acknowledged by them. After issuing the protest the late queen and cabinet yielded unconditionally all departments of the government to the provisional rule. The provisional government sent a notification of the situation to the representatives of foreign powers with a request for recognition, which was granted by the representatives of the United States and all other resident ministers of foreign powers except that of Great Britain.

The Hawaiian commissioners now in this city state that the new government of Hawaii will make ample provision for the deposed queen, who will be supported in good style, and it also will provide for the 18-year-old Princess Kaiulani, heiress apparent to the throne, who is at school in England.

Hawaii's New President.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—S. B. Cole, now president of the provisional government of Hawaii, is a son of one of the late American missionaries to Hawaii. He is a graduate of Williams college and has been second associate justice of the supreme court of Hawaii. He is a scholarly man of acknowledged legal and judicial ability.

HAWAIIAN HISTORY.

Something About the Far Away Country That Has Adopted Us.

Queen Liliuokalani was the eighth ruler of the Hawaiian islands. She was born September 2, 1838, is the eldest sister of the late King Kalakaua, and became queen on his death, January 20, 1891. She did not succeed in reigning quite two years. Several years before her accession to the throne she was married to John O. Dominis, the governor of the island of Oahu, on which the capital, Honolulu, is situated. He died seven months after his wife became queen. Liliuokalani was educated in England, and during her brief reign strongly favored British interests, thereby antagonizing most of the capitalists and leading politicians, who are natives of the United States. Two-thirds of all the real property in the islands is owned by Americans and more than ninetenths of the commerce is with the United States.

In the eighteenth century the eight islands each had an independent chief, but Kamehameha, the chief of Hawaii, conquered his rival chiefs and established one government over the whole group. The population of the islands was then twice as large as it is now, and the natives of the Malayan race were licentious idolators. Human sacrifices were not uncommon. American missionaries established themselves in 1820, and a few years later an English missionary named William Ellis gave the people a written language. Religion and education have rapidly spread, and the people are now nearly all professed Christians. Protestants slightly outnumber Catholics, and there are over 3,000 Mormons. The Chinese and Japanese, of whom there are 18,000, of course retain their native religions. No man can vote unless he can read and write. Schools are numerous well attended, and efficiently supported by the government.

The government was at first an absolute monarchy, but with the influx of Caucasians, the extension of education and the development of commerce, more liberal policies gradually prevailed. In 1844 the governments of the United States, England and France, by a joint convention, gauranteed the independence of the kingdom, and the convention will probably now be brought forward by the British government as a bar to the annexation of the islands to the United States.

King Kalakaua, 12 years ago, made a tour around the world and it spoiled him. Seeing the great palaces of Europe and the glitter and extravagance of court life he attempted to copy them in his little kingdom of Hawaii. He built a million dollar palace, ran the country deeply into debt and loaded the people with taxes. After several years of endurance the white taxpayers revolted in June, 1887, took possession of the government, expelled the ministry headed by the Mormon Gibson, and compelled the king to sign a new constitution, which deprived him of a greater portion of his power. Since that time the legislature has been the real governing power of the country.

The legislature consists of the four members of the king's cabinet, 24 nobles and 24 representatives, sitting in one house. The nobles and representatives are elected by the people, but no one can vote for a noble unless he has an income of $600. The army of Hawaii consists of only 65 men, who form what is called the household guard.

In proportion to its population, which is 90,000, Hawaii has the largest commerce of any country in the world. In 1890 the imports amounted to $6,962,000, the exports to $13,023,000, and the customs receipts to $696,000. Sugar is the main item of export. In 1890 the kingdom sent abroad, nearly all to the United States, 259,000,000 pounds of sugar, valued at $12,159,585. The rest of the exports were rice, bananas and hides. The islands import from the United States groceries, provisions, clothing, grain, timber, machinery and hardware.

There are 56 miles of railway on the three large islands, and 250 miles of telegraph line. In Honolulu nearly every family has its telephone. The city is lighted by electricity and has street cars. The gold coins of the United States are the only legal tender for more than $10, and only Hawaiian and United States silver coins for smaller amounts.

HARRITY VISITS CLEVELAND.

He and Hensel at Lakewood, but Will Not Talk Politics.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland returned from New York late this evening in a special Pullman car, accompanied by Richard Watson Gilder of the *Century*. Wm. F. Harrity, chairman of the Democratic national committee, and Attorney General W. U. Hensel of Pennsylvania arrived from Philadelphia to-day, expecting to remain over Sunday. Mr. Harrity said that he had come to Lakewood for rest, and refused to talk politics.

Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania had intended to accompany Mr. Harrily to Lakewood, but on account of illness in his family he was compelled at the last minute to hasten back to Harrisburg from Philadelphia.

I Don't Want a Doctor!

I have tried them, and they have only swindled me. I have figured up what they cost me for the last four years, it was just $524 31. If I had it now it would be a fortune for me. This year my bill for medicine was only $5, for which I purchased six bottles of Sulphur Bitters. They cured me of scrofula after suffering four years.—*P. J. Cummings, Troy, N. Y*

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We have heretofore used a variety of remedies with but little result, but DANA'S SARSAPARILLA has proved so effectual in relieving my wife of ECZEMA and SCROFULA in the blood that I must say it is a grand combination of remedial agents, and that my wife's great improvement is due to its power and the blessing of a kind Providence upon is use.
I have taken one bottle myself and find it a Splendid Alterative.
Respectfully, REV. A. J. DAY,
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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1893.

Readers will confer a favor by sending us the addresses of persons or associations who might be interested in examining a sample copy of THE WEEKLY POST.

DEATH OF MR. BLAINE.

The end came to Mr. BLAINE Friday, an hour before noon. He made a brave fight for life, and with his great vitality and indomitable spirit many hoped he would overcome the present danger and live for the enjoyments of a long and honored old age. Mr. BLAINE has not been a well man for many years; not since the attack he had during the Cincinnati convention of 1876, when he came so near a presidential nomination that would probably have meant an election. Since then he has had sudden attacks of illness nearly every year, and so dangerous that efforts were made to keep a knowledge of them from the public. All will join in the regret that Mr. BLAINE was not permitted a longer lease of life in the pleasures of an honored retirement from political strife, with hosts of friends and admirers about him of all parties, nationalities and creeds.

Mr. BLAINE has been so much discussed for the last eighteen years, in every phase of his political and personal career, that this is no time to declare a judgment of the man or what he achieved. It is certain that no statesman of our day had an army of such devoted and enthusiastic friends and admirers as Mr. BLAINE could call to his service. They were of all parties and creeds and stations in life. It is also true they were drawn to him by his engaging personality and what was called his robust Americanism. Had the same political confidence been reposed in him as there was admiration for his personal traits, his career would have been more successful as to that which he most desired, success. This was the great drawback in Mr. BLAINE's mental and moral makeup. The American people admired him immensely because of his dash and readiness, but lacked faith in his having the more substantial and needful qualities of the statesman. Few public men have ever had warmer friendships on the part of political opponents than Mr. BLAINE, yet he was always antagonized by a large section of his own party. His most brilliant public service, and that which won him highest reputation, was as the leader of his party in the popular branch of congress in the exciting times following the civil war. Here was where BLAINE was at his greatest, and as a parliamentary leader and "fighter" he has only been approached by DOUGLAS or CLAY. His service in the senate shows he was not intended to shine in that slow-moving body. Nor as secretary of state did he win high or enduring reputation. His eager nature broke out in too much that was sensational.

The remarkable personal endowments of Mr. BLAINE will be more dwelt on than his political career, although one was a part of the other. The cheery nature of the man, his kindness of heart, his remembrance of people, and his accessibility to all, made him the most attractive of men. No one ever lived in this country with a more extended personal acquaintance, and his recognitions and friendly offers were not forced, but the outpourings of a generous and kindly nature. It is said that Mr. CLAY came nearer to Mr. BLAINE in these respects than any other of our foremost men, but the great Kentuckian, even for his day, had no such personal following as JAMES G. BLAINE. Both failed in their highest ambition, and possibly for the same reason. The American people seem to prefer the solid and enduring to the brilliant and dashing. In presidential nominations and elections they put BLAINE aside for such self-contained and matter-of-fact men as HAYES, HARRISON and CLEVELAND.

THE SUBMERGED CLASS.

In this country we cannot see that the Salvation Army has made much impression, or effected any great work; but there is no doubt that in England, and especially in London, it has been a potent instrument in opening a way for the betterment of what is known as the "submerged class," to which General BOOTH, the head of the Salvation Army, devoted special attention in his "Darkest England." In that book he called for half a million of dollars for relieving and educating these unfortunates. The response was splendid, and within a year far more than he asked for had been subscribed; and there is every assurance that the $150,000 a year demanded for future work will be forthcoming.

An interesting document has just been put forth, for the benefit of the donors to this fund, showing the character of the work in progress, as well as what has been accomplished. There are two branches in active operation, viz: City Work and Farm Colony. Confining our summary to what has been done in London, there are nine "Shelters" for men and one for women, in which 4,000 men and 750 women can be accommodated nightly. All classes are admitted to these Shelters, and they represent the submerged of the great city; men of every profession, trade and occupation—the tramp and the criminal—are in the sad and weary stream that flows into the Shelters, from five in the afternoon until they are full. None are turned away so long as there is room. They are classified at a glance by men skilled in that duty. This indicates the method:

> The man who has only a penny gets admission to a large, airy, well-warmed room, where he can sit in comfort or lie down if there be space left. For a further penny a cup of tea and a liberal slice of bread with margarine can be had from the adjoining food depot. For twopence the luxury of a bed in a bunk can be enjoyed in another room, the mattress being covered with glazed cloth, a big leather covering taking the place of sheets and blankets. In no other way could comparative cleanliness be secured and living parasites be exterminated. For the more luxurious inmates who can afford fourpence beds little rooms or cubicles are provided, and the man who expends sixpence has a separate room to himself. At 7 o'clock all have to leave their various dormitories, so that the daily and never-neglected cleansing process may be carried on, hot water and carbolic soap being used, so that every trace of the night's lodgers is removed. Baths are supplied to all who will use them, as well as abundant hot water, soap and towels.

This provides for present wants, but does not look beyond them. And it is just here that the most effective work of the Salvation Army begins, on the plans devised by General BOOTH. If at submerged man or woman shows any desire for improvement, and kindly and religious influences surround them in the Shelters, they are invited to enter what is called the "Elevator," and here their treatment is entirely different. There are two of these, accommodating about 400 men, and virtually they are workshops or factories, where every inmate must earn his own living by manual labor, chiefly wood-chopping and mat-making. For mechanics who have been submerged there are shops for carpenter work, tailoring, boot making, etc. Every inmate of the Elevator is in charge of a captain and his efficien workers during his lengthened stay, lasting for three or four months, and giving abundant opportunities to reform and begin a new life. If he avails himself of these the Army never gives him up until he becomes a self-respecting and self-supporting member of society. Constant occupation, regular hours, religious influence, comfortable beds and meals, freedom from temptation to drink, or crime, fill up the new life. There are only few relapses. Out of 2,000 received during the first year but one-tenth were discharged for misconduct. The men enter the Elevators from the Shelters, and are promoted just as they show merit and capacity. There is no pauperizing in the work, for the men pay for what they get and receive fair wages for what they do. Thus the submerged become happy, contented and cheerful.

Another part of the work of the army is the reclaiming of fallen women from among the multitudes of this class who throng the streets of London. The ingathering of these poor creatures by the volunteer "slum sisters" is the hardest and most self-denying duty of any in the Salvation Army plan. At all hours of the day and night these devoted women are at work. They penetrate places where the police will not venture alone. They are at once doctors, nurses, ministers of religion and relieving officers. The Rescue Homes are very much the same as the Elevators. The girls, when their reformation is considered permanent, are disposed of chiefly by finding them places in domestic service, and no particulars as to past life are ever allowed to transpire. Every employer is simply told that the girl has been in a Rescue Home and can be trusted. There are also efficient guards against their being given lower wages on account of their going from a Rescue Home.

People are sometimes inclined to make merry at the efforts of the Salvation Army in American cities, and it is a fact that conditions here are hardly suitable for their methods, but when one reads of their great work in London he must concede its practical and elevating character. He no longer feels a disposition to ridicule the army.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

The long-promised home rule bill which Mr. GLADSTONE's government will father, and which is said to be satisfactory to the Irish members as the best thing possible of attainment at this time, has been made public, and a careful synopsis by cable was printed in THE POST yesterday.

The Irish parliament—the dream of a hundred years—will consist of two houses. One analogous in some respects to the house of lords will have 75 elective and 28 peerage members. A property qualification equal to $1,000 a year is requisite for the elective peers. The second or popular legislative body will consist of 204 members chosen by existing constituencies. The Irish members of the Westminster parliament are privileged to sit in the Irish legislative body.

The reservations of powers to the imperial government follow pretty much the same lines as those conferred on the federal government by the constitution of the United States. There is a great similarity in this respect between the Gladstone bill and the American plan. The guards and prohibitions against any species of unfair or sectarian religious legislation are very stringent, and should relieve the apprehensions of the Ulster people, if such fears are genuine, which we doubt.

A species of referendum is incororated in the bill. In case the two legislative branches cannot agree on a pending bill, and all methods of adjustment fail, the question at issue may be referred to the people at a popular election. This is a progressive step in representative government not hitherto known to any other country than Switzerland.

The executive power is vested in the lord lieutenant as the queen's representative, and has an absolute veto on acts of the Irish parliament. The judiciary and the police are to remain for a limited term under the control of the lord lieutenant. After five years the judiciary will pass under the direction of the Irish government.

The annual tax levy on the Irish people for imperial purposes is limited to about $9,000,000, which is much less than contemplated in Mr. GLADSTONE's former home rule bill.

Under this plan of administration will be developed government by a ministry responsible to the Irish parliament, as in Canada and other British colonies. This bill meets the reasonable expectations of the Irish people, and when it becomes a law Ireland, like Scotland, will become a source of strength and not an element of weakness, as it now is, to the imperial government. The passage of such a bill will be a noble crown to the long and useful life of GLADSTONE. If he can make it a law he will have won an honorable discharge from all further political service, and he says this is what he has been living for.

A BIT OF TARIFF HUMBUG.

There are about thirty millions of pounds of tin ore imported into this country every year, and for a hundred years there has been no tariff on it. The ore comes in as a raw material, not produced in this country. But in the last congress, to get the votes of certain Western senators for his bill, Mr. McKINLEY consented to put a tax of four cents a pound on raw or pig tin after the first of July next. There were great promises of the production of tin in the Black Hills and in California, and it was boldly asserted that the United States would soon be producing tin for the whole world. There was a suspicion that this talk was really in the interest of speculators who wanted to unload stock in tin mines. At any rate McKINLEY gave them the tax they demanded, and very soon the tin mines were pronounced failures, and that the mining of tin in the Black Hills or California cannot be made a commercial success. There is tin ore there, undoubtedly, but the cost of its reduction shuts off all present possibility of the successful working of the mines. New methods may be developed in the future, but under present conditions tin mining is a very expensive and unprofitable enterprise, and has been abandoned. In Mexico a Pittsburgh company claims to have made a great strike, and promises to put tin in abundance on the market. This may be so, and then again it may not. But even should the company succeed, when it commences to import tin into the United States it will have to face a tariff tax of four cents a pound.

Just here comes in the cream of the joke, and it is some comfort to know that it bears out the predictions THE POST made when the tin plate and ore taxes of the McKinley bill were under debate. Petitions are now in circulation calling on congress to repeal the tax of four cents a pound on tin ore, and on the ground "that the imposition of *a tariff on pig tin is directly opposed to the tin plate industry*, which it is so desirable to introduce and foster in this country." The tin-plate people are working for the repeal of this tax on pig tin because it enhances the cost of manufacturing tin plate, but they are perfectly content to collect a tax of fifteen millions of dollars a year on the American people so that they may manufacture tin plate at a profit. And any one who cannot see the patriotism of this confidence game is at once set down as an enemy of American labor, and an emissary of the blasted Britisher. There is no tin ore produced in this country, and the only tin plate turned out for commercial purposes is by dipping imported plates into imported tin by imported workmen. For this great achievement the people are paying at the rate of fifteen millions a year.

SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

It is sufficient to say, in response to a city paper, that no one disputes the legal right of President HARRISON to appoint a supreme judge for the Lamar vacancy. We do not think there is much in the notion that the business of the court requires the immediate filling of the vacancy, as Mr. HARRISON allowed six months to intervene between the death of Justice BRADLEY and the appointment of Mr. SHIRAS to take his place. There is no greater call for prompt action now than there was in that case. But there are questions of moral right and fair play that are entitled to weight. The appointment of supreme judges and all other high officials of the government was in issue in the late election, and the people decided by an overwhelming majority that they did not want any more appointments by Mr. HARRISON, and that they intended that Mr. CLEVELAND should be intrusted with that power. It is also entitled to fair consideration, supposing Mr. HARRISON carries out his alleged purpose of appointing a Northern Republican, that by the death of Judge LAMAR no Southern man remains on the bench, and that of the nine judges only two will be Democrats. The Republicans, standing for a minority of the people, have six of the eight members of the court, and the proposition is to give them the seventh. It is justified as being "good politics." That being the case, and the legal right of the President to make the appointment being admitted, the legal right and duty of the Democratic senators to resist making the appointment complete by confirmation must also be conceded.

We presume there is not much doubt that the President will endeavor to fill the vacancy, and that the attempt will be resisted unless the appointee should be satisfactory to the Democratic senators; but if the President should even reject the demands of his party and appoint a Democrat and a Southern man, is it not apparent that such an appointment could come with greater propriety from Mr. CLEVELAND?

THE PENSION FRAUDS.

The number of pensioners now on the rolls on account of the civil war is about 870,000, and if the usual percentage of the applications pending are granted the total of the pension roll will exceed eleven hundred thousand. According to the census reports, this exceeds the number of surviving soldiers and sailors, and soldiers' widows.

The pension appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year, commencing on the first of July next, aggregates $166,400,000, which is $20,700,000 more than the appropriations for the current fiscal year. The total for the two years in the regular pension appropriation bills is $312,700,000. This will be increased by deficiency bills, and including appropriations for soldiers' homes, back pay and pension office expenditures, to a total of not less than $350,000,000 for the two years covered by this congress.

The revenues of the government from all sources for the next fiscal year are put at $490,000,000, so that the pension expenditures, without allowing anything for deficiences, will amount to more than one-third of the total revenues. A fair and full statement of the condition of the treasury, it is believed, will show a deficiency at the commencement of the next fiscal year of $50,000,000.

It is a condition and not a theory that faces the people. Yet despite these facts, the mere suggestion of a mild reform in pension administration in congress, saving possibly a few millions, has roused the indignation of he renowned patriot, SAM LOSCH of Schuylkill county, and on Friday he had the house of representatives at Harrisburg make the following declaration:

> We view with alarm the proclaimed purpose to strike down the pensions of the patriotic men who saved this country from disruption, and declare that instead of reduction of pensions we are in favor of placing every honorably discharged soldier on the pension rolls under the terms of the Pennsylvania service pension bill introduced into the United States senate by Senator CAMERON.

And much more of the same sort. It apparently went through by a unanimous vote. Legislators and congressmen will learn one of these days that they are as much mistaken in the judgment of the people on pension abuses as they were as to what the people thought of McKinleyism. The Sam Losch resotion not only justifies existing extravagance and fraud, but declares slapdash for another hundred millions a year to be added to the present outlay by a service pension. And this is called patriotism, and the Pennsylvania legislature indorses it without discussion of its merits. Of course the Sam Losches were bidding for votes, but politicians are soon to learn that pension reform makes a stronger appeal for votes than continued pension extravagance and fraud.

The pension rolls are reeking with fraud, and they should be purged. Congress is too cowardly to move in the matter, but we believe there will be a man of pluck and patriotism "at the other end of the avenue" before long with the will, and who will find the way.

In 1878 Commissioner BENTLEY of the pension bureau stated officially that fully ten per cent of the pensions then granted were illegal or fraudulent, and the fraudulent ones were constantly increasing. Then the pension expenditures were but $28,000,000 a year. Now they are $170,000,000 a year. Then there were but 206,000 pensioners. Now there are 870,000. The 10 per cent of fraudulent cases in 1878, it is fair to presume, is not less than 30 or 40 per cent in 1893. A Republican federal judge said not long ago in Pittsburgh that the pension system was making us a nation of perjurers.

In 1879 Commissioner BENTLEY printed a table showing that in 500 cases of fraudulent pensions dropped from the rolls in three years there were 3,084 false affidavits filed and 92 forged documents. More than half a million of dollars was paid to these bogus claimants before the frauds were discovered. And he added that but a very small percentage of the frauds committed came to the knowledge of the pension office.

If that was the case when the pension system was in the infancy of its development, what must it be now, with expenditures increased sixfold?

Yet the dunderheads at Harrisburg in windy declamation proclaim a movement for pension reform is an attempt "to strike down the patriotic men who saved this country." Bosh! It is an attempt to divorce the system from politics, weed out the frauds and make the pension roll one of honor.

IMMIGRATION FALLING OFF.

Most of the steamship companies have stopped bringing steerage or immigrant passengers to this country. There were but a few hundreds landed in New York last week, when thousands were landed during the same time a year ago. The falling off in steerage passengers has been followed by an increase of second cabin passengers. They are supposed to represent immigrants of a better class. The steamship companies refuse the steerage traffic because they may be compelled to return those who fail to pass the quarantine inspection, and that would banish all the profits. This indicates the most effective way of controlling immigration, and shutting out the undesirable. Laws proposing an elaborate system of inspection on the other side, by agents of our government, like that advocated by Congressman STONE are impracticable and would lead to great abuses and jobbery. If the steamship companies are held to a strict accountability for the kind of immigrants they bring over, it is possible to regulate the business, as recent events show they are quick to abandon a traffic in steerage passengers that does not pay. The scrutiny of incoming immigrants can be made as effective as desired; and when the companies are compelled to return a few hundred immigrants who do not come up to the standard fixed by our laws they will quickly abandon such a losing traffic, just as they have done as to steerage passengers excluded by our quarantine regulations. There would be a strong public sentiment at work all the time in this country urging the steamship companies be held to a strict accountability for all the immigrants they bring over. We believe the solution of the immigration question is to be found in this policy. Of course no sensible person takes any stock in the demands of the extremists, that immigrants, desirable in other respects, shall be excluded because of poverty. That would dishonor the country, and shut out the very class of workmen desired on the vacant lands of the South and West.

LOCAL OPTION.

THE local option bill, said to have been prepared by ex-Chief Justice AGNEW, will introduce confusion in the license system of the State, and we do not believe will promote the cause of temperance, or prohibition, which the venerable judge has at heart. The existing license law is one of the best we have ever had in Pennsylvania and should be given a fair trial, which we take to mean a trial of 10 or 20 years. We do not see that there would be any advantage to good morals or the temperance cause to have the State convulsed by "wet" and "dry" contests at the polls every year or two. Nothing would be settled, and the close counties would be in a state of turmoil over this question half the time. If 20,000 people vote no "license," and 19,500 vote "license," or that proportion or anything like it obtains, there would be difficulty in enforcing local option. The speak-easy would be developed. Better leave the question where it now is, with the common pleas judges. There is local option here to a limited extent as the matter now stands, for the people of the rural counties are in the habit of electing judges whose views are known as to the granting of licenses. In Allegheny county no judge could be elected who would be opposed to the granting of licenses. In many counties it is the other way, and judges are chosen who hold a tight rein on the granting of licenses, and are expected to do so when nominated or elected. This accomplishes the substantial results of local option.

CASH, GLORY AND LEPROSY.

The Sandwich island annexation project is getting a fair send-off, but the enthusiasm will probably abate when the matter comes to be better understood. It is freely charged that it originated with the sugar planters and speculators of the Claus Spreckels type. Before the McKinley tariff the sugar grown on the islands had special advantages in the American market in being the only foreign sugar admitted duty free. It could successfully compete, under these conditions, with American grown sugar, but the abolition of the duty on foreign sugar, and the bounty to American growers, deprive the Hawaiians of their great advantages. In 1890 the islands exported 260,000,000 pounds of sugar, mostly to the United States. If they could get annexed, and secure the McKinley bounty, it would decidedly be a big operation. That is thought to be the moving cause of a "revolution," of a kind not often see outside the grand duchy of Gerolstein.

Since 1842, when DANIEL WEBSTER defined it, the United States has had a policy which has been unwaveringly adhered to in respect to the Sandwich islands. That is, that they should remain independent, and we would permit no other power to annex them. Mr. CLEVELAND secured the right to a naval station on one of the islands, and that is all that we want.

A great deal is said just now about the tropical richness and resources of the islands. Life under the equator is a good thing to read of at a distance, but doesn't bear close examination. Of the 90,000 population there are only 2,000 Americans, with a few hundred less English and Germans, and 8,000 Portuguese. The leprosy is the great plague of the islands and a leper colony one of their noted features. We do not care to annex this loathsome disease, or be responsible for its spread to our own or other countries.

JEFFERSON, whose acquisitions of territory were more important than would be the annexation of *all* the Americas outside of the United States, laid down the principle on this question, "That nothing should ever be accepted which would require a navy to defend it." We don't want the Sandwich islands as a State, and our system does not contemplate colonial dependencies. There is ample room for the development of American ideas on this continent. At all events it would be wise to go slow in entering into any engagements for annexation.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

GOVERNOR TURNEY of Tennessee, in the message sent to the legislature from his sickbed, proposes a sweeping remedy for the convict labor troubles in that State. He wants a penitentiary constructed large enough to hold all the convicts in the State; and he wants it constructed over the coal mines, which he holds should be owned and worked by the State.

UNCLE SAM's postal bill next year will amount to the neat sum of $83,870,000. This is an increase over the appropriations for this year of $3,500,000. The postal receipts are estimated at a little over $85,000,000. If this holds out the department will be something more than self-sustaining. Of the expenditures $24,000,000 go to the railways for service.

THE English press does not manifest much disquiet over the news from the Sandwich islands. The London papers are evidently prepared for their annexation to this country. This is more than can be said for our own people. The London *Telegraph*, however, says that "we could not allow the United States to annex the islands." Well, if the Hawaiian people are content, and the United States is willing, it will not be a question of what Mr. John Bull will allow.

A COMPULSORY education bill has been introduced in the legislature by Representative FARR of Lackawanna. The Scranton *Truth* is taking a vote of the people of the county for or against the bill. The name and address of each voter is given with their judgment of the bill. So far there is a very decided majority against it. The notion of compulsory education has never been a popular one in Pennsylvania.

IT seems to be an undecided matter as to Mr. BLAINE's church preferences at the close of his life. He was born, and in his early years was, a Catholic. His family was connected with the Presbyterian church, and Mr. BLAINE attended that church; but in his last illness he received the visits of Cardinal GIBBONS as well as the pastor of the Presbyterian church. Mr. BLAINE was the essence of liberality and charity in all matters relating to religious belief.

AS RELIABLE Republican authority as Major CARSON of the Philadelphia *Ledger* states in his last dispatch "there can be no concealment of the fact that the Republicans are determined to do nothing at this session to pass the bill to repeal the Sherman silver purchase act." They are pursuing a policy of evasion and dodging. That party, however, cannot relieve itself from the responsibility for any bad effects of the law. It is theirs by right of invention and passage.

ONE of the results of our growing navy is the development of a very pugnacious disposition on the part of the naval officers. They are alive to the possibilities of use for our big battleships growing out of the suggested annexation of the Sandwich islands. Such an enterprise would be largely a naval one, and of course naval officers are not slow to see chances of promotion. What is the use of having a big navy, any way, unless we can find employment for it? That's the logic for the jingo boys.

A BLOODLESS revolution in the Sandwich islands has deposed the queen; a provisional government has been established, and its agent is on his way to Washington to apply for the annexation of the islands to the United States. Events have been shaping themselves in this direction for several years. Armed forces from the United States war vessels were landed at Honolulu to preserve order and protect American interests. So Mr. CLEVELAND will have a job of annexation on his hands at the outset of his administration.

IT is noticeable that there is a very general concurrence in the newspaper estimates of Mr. BLAINE in this country as well as England. Aside from the papers that indulge in sweeping laudation, and can only see the brilliant qualities of the man, the general opinion, set forth with reserve and delicacy, is that while the brilliancy of Mr. BLAINE compelled admiration, it did not inspire confidence, and that it was owing to this that he failed in the great ambition of his life. Nothing could have prevented Mr. BLAINE's election to the presidency in 1884 had even the Republicans had the same confidence in him that they had in such inferior men, compared with BLAINE, as HAYES or HARRISON.

HONOLULU, the capital of Hawaii, is only about as far from San Francisco as Washington is from Denver, which is in the heart of that part of the United States west of the Mississippi. The commissioners on their way to Washington do not ask for their country admission into the Union as a State, but that the United States shall give the island a territorial government, or one of more immediate federal direction, like that of the District of Columbia, which has no local legislature and is governed by three commissioners appointed by the President. There need be no haste in annexing the islands, but no other country will be permitted to take control. England has greater interests on the island than any other country except the United States.

THE queen's speech, read to parliament yesterday, is brief in its generalities, and unless it was known that Mr. GLADSTONE was back of its guarded utterances would be of little account. Home rule for Ireland is promised in the statement that a "bill has been prepared with the desire to afford contentment to the Irish people, to afford important relief to parliament, and to furnish additional strength to the empire." Electoral reform and labor legislation are also invited; the latter in the direction of increasing the liabilities of employers, fixing the hours of labor of railway employes, and also a bill to amend the laws of conspiracy. With the debate on the queen's speech will commence probably what will turn out to be one of the most sharply contested parliamentary battles of recent years. The result is hard to predict, as the Gladstone majority is small and made up of conflicting elements.

AT THE TOP OF THE HEAP.

McDonald Outlook.

THE PITTSBURGH POST is the best looking daily that comes to our table. In its mechanical, editorial and news departments it has discarded everything that is undesirably conservative and adopted every late feature of journalism that is not cranky and flighty. Its opinions before being promulgated are carefully considered, and its news columns never have a "fake." And, in reading it, one does not have to sift facts from a sea of sophomoric trash.

International Revelations Expected.

HANAMA, Feb. 1.—The proposed congressional investigation in Washington into the expenditures of the American Panama canal committee has excited keen interest in Bogota and Panama. If the investigation is pushed it is expected that sensational revelations will be made concerning the operations of several promoters of the Nicaragua canal enterprise.

Cease coughing, by using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It will cure you at once.

OPENING THE DOOR.

That Is the Growing Sentiment Among Party Leaders at Washington.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Among the instructions given yesterday by a city editor to one of his reporters was, "When you have finished writing the matter for your present assignment won't you go down to the Mills building and see what Mr. Cleveland has to say on the Hawaiian complications." It is scarcely necessary to add that the reporter did not go, or that, if he had done so, he would not have had an opportunity to get Mr. Cleveland's opinion on this or any other question.

In spite of the failure of the newspapers to get his views every effort has been made by them to do so, but while he has not said anything about this question for publication he has also refused to discuss it in any way, even with his friends. He looks upon it as a question suddenly sprung upon the public without notice that must be carefully considered in official circles, and as he himself is not yet in office, he naturally does not feel called upon to give it attention. In other words, it is not a thing to be settled by him at the present time. Even if he were now president, and the matter was coming before him, it is not likely that he would take the public into his confidence until the question had been first fairly settled in a diplomatic way. Besides, the president-elect is so busy looking after his cabinet the work on which progresses slowly, that he has no time to consider anything that does not immediately concern him and his coming administration. It will therefore be impossible for newspaper reporters, however definite their instructions may be from the office, to get any views from him upon this matter. Indeed, it is not even probable that he has any opinion upon it, considering that he has had neither time, occasion nor opportunity to take it up.

However backward the president-elect may be in saying something about this new complication, Arthur Sewall, member of the Democratic national committee from Maine, is not unduly modest about expressing his opinions. He does so very positively, saying: "I do not think any Democrat should hesitate to annex Hawaii. It is near us, and virtually asks our protection. What difference does it make to us whether England protests or not? We should do the right thing even if it should cause a war. England, I notice, never fails to take possession of every foot of land she can grasp. No American should hesitate in his duty, and that is to give Hawaii a chance to become a part of this country. The question as to whether the islands should form a territory and be governed in a territorial way is a matter to be considered later. By natural rights the islands belong to this country more than to any other. It will make a splendid coaling station, and under the wise rule of a republic, its great resources can be developed. Let us not hesitate a moment, but welcome the committee of the provisional government by annexing Hawaii at once."

MAY NAME A DEMOCRAT.

President Harrison May Appoint Judge Jackson to Succeed Lamar.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The belief gains ground here that President Harrison will finally take the course in filling the supreme court vacancy predicted several days ago in these dispatches, and nominate Judge Jackson of Tennessee as Lamar's successor. Within the past couple of days the President has said that the man whom personally he would be best pleased to appoint is Judge Jackson, and it is believed Mr. Harrison has received further information regarding the attitude of Democratic senators tending to show him that if he nominates a Republican the nomination will only be confirmed after a hard struggle, if at all. The feeling among the Democrats on the subject is very strong, as they assert that in all fairness and decency the party is entitled to at least one-third of the members of the supreme bench.

If Harrison should nominate a Republican and by any means secure his confirmation, the Democrats are seriously talking of taking a radical step in the next congress to equalize the party representation on the supreme bench. The proposal which is being discussed among Democratic senators is to pass a bill in the next congress increasing the number of supreme judges from 9 to 12, which would give Cleveland the appointment of three Democrats and make the court stand seven Republicans to five Democrats. There would be a valid excuse for this increase in the number of justices in the backward state of the court's business, of which there is constant complaint among litigants. The court is now three years behind its docket, even with the relief afforded it by the new appellate court.

But it is not believed President Harrison will take a course which will render any action of this kind on the part of the Democrats necessary. His own inclination to appoint Judge Jackson is supplemented by the fact that none of the other Southern circuit judges are regarded sufficiently able men for the place. There is, moreover, a very strong movement in favor of Jackson's appointment, backed by Republicans as well as Democrats, through the Sixth circuit, which includes Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan. Besides this, it is almost certain that Jackson will have the warm indorsement of the entire supreme court.

BAYARD RATHER FAVORABLE.

The Ex-Secretary Thinks the Way Is Clear For Annexation.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Feb. 1.—In response to a request for an expression of his views on the Hawaiian question, Thomas F. Bayard, ex-secretary of state, said that he neither had the desire nor the right to speak for the incoming administration as to its probable action in the matter. He very willingly, however, reviewed past action in reference to the Hawaiian islands, and the policy of the state department while he was at its head.

Mr. Bayard went over the question of the commercial and political affiliations of the Hawaiian group with the United States and the practical tendency and effect of the more complete acts of the Cleveland administration in the prosecution of the policy inaugurated by Secretary Fish. Mr. Bayard did not commit himself to the advocacy of annexation as a definite program for the immediate future, but the whole drift of his statement enforces the view that annexation would be the consummation of the political arrangement entered into under the Fish treaty of 1875, and followed by the Cleveland administration.

Future developments will, he said, instruct us as to our proper line of action. There would seem to be nothing in our past relations with Hawaii or its conventions with other powers to forbid annexation whenever deemed desirable.

Would Americanize England.

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—The *Neue Freie Presse* describes the home rule policy of Mr. Gladstone as the first step toward the Americanizing of the whole political constitution of the ancient British empire, and expresses the belief that such a policy must end in failure.

SUITS COUNTRY MEMBERS.

Bill Changing the School Fund Distribution.

HOW IT WOULD AFFECT SOME COUNTIES.

The Dairymen Have Another Shot For the Oleo People.

NEW BILLS IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1.—The bill introduced by Senator Logan of Crawford county changing the manner of distributing the $5,000,000 school fund is likely to have hard sledding in the committee on education to which it has been referred. Most of the committee members are from the larger cities and Senator Flinn is chairman. It is believed that the bill, which makes the basis of the fund's distribution the number of schools in the State instead of the number of taxables in a district, will be fought fiercely by the city members. The measure would knock off about $65,000 of Allegheny county's share and cut down Philadelphia's portion over $470,000.

Among the counties it would benefit and the additional amounts it would give them are: Beaver, $9,000; Blair, $12,000; Butler, $6,000; Cambria, $11,000; Crawford, $28,000; Erie, $30,000; Fayette, $12,000; Indiana, $10,000; Jefferson, $8,000; Mercer, $7,000; Venango, $21,000; Washington, $16,000, and Westmoreland, $14,000. The amounts given are in round numbers, each being slightly under the correct figure. Altogether there are, according to the claims of the bill's friends, 15 counties, which, under the present arrangement, get over $600,000 more than their share, while 52 counties receive about $650,000 less than they should.

Notwithstanding the antagonism expected from the city members there are some who believe the bill will pass, and it is suspected that if the country members' organization to control legislation in their own interests really exists, they will demand the favorable reporting and passage of the measure, using the threat to block all city legislation as a persuader. Governor Pattison's idea that the fund be distributed on the basis of school attendance is combatted with the argument that there are weeks when in the country districts the pupils are unable to reach the schoolhouses on account of bad roads, while city children can attend every day so far as the weather is concerned.

The Dairymen's Protective Association has another shot in the locker for the wicked oleomargarine dealers. The association is pushing a bill to appropriate for two years $25,000 to be used by the State board of agriculture in prosecuting the violators of the oleomargarine law. This measure is supplementary to the association's bill requiring oleomargarine sold to bear the stamp, "sold for food." Should the latter bill be passed the former will likely be dropped. Secretary Edge of the State board of agriculture when seen by THE POST correspondent refused to give his opinion on the $25,000 appropriation bill, but the friends of oleomargarine say it would be just as sensible to pass a bill calling for money to prosecute the liquor law violators. Both of the anti-oleomargarine bills are in the hands of the proper committees.

PENNSYLVANIA'S DISPLAY.

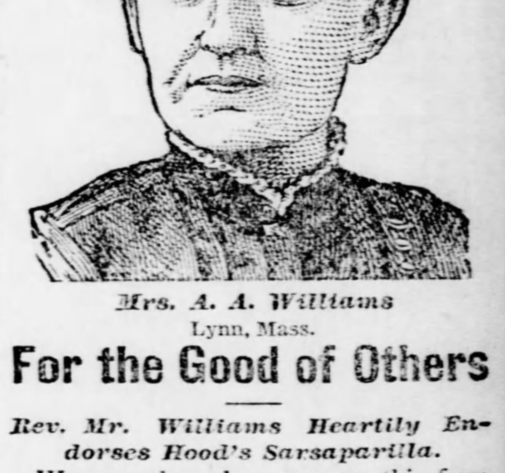
It Will Not Be Exceeded by Any Other at the World's Fair.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1.—Executive Commissioner Farquhar says that the world's fair commission for this State will not ask the legislature for any money in addition to the appropriation of $300,000 originally made for Pennsylvania's proper representation at the fair. There is about $75,000 allotted to committees which is unexpended. The reserve fund is about $24,000. The transportation and coal exhibits will be made at the expense of the Pennsylvania and Reading railroad companies, thus saving the commission a large sum of money. The oil display will be taken care of by the Standard Oil Company and the Oil Well Supply Company of Pittsburgh, thus relieving the commission of another large item of expense. Mr. Farquhar says that no State in the Union will surpass Pennsylvania in beauty and adequacy of her display. He is much gratified over the prospects.

One of the Queen's Partisans.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Thomas E. Evans, commissioned officer of Queen Liliuokalani, who is visiting here, says that the United States has heard but one side, and that the haste of the revolutionary commissioners in chartering a special steamer to bring them to this country shows that there is another side to the matter. The revolution, he says, was manipulated by a few rich sugar producers who expect great financial profit if the islands are annexed. The revolution, he says, is against the interests of the natives, and is a proposition by the foreign property owners to confiscate the islands.



Mrs. A. A. Williams
Lynn, Mass.

For the Good of Others

Rev. Mr. Williams Heartily Endorses Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We are pleased to present this from Rev. A. A. Williams, of the Sillsbee street Christian Church, Lynn, Mass.:

"I see no reason why a clergyman, more than a layman, who knows whereof he speaks, should hesitate to approve an

Article of Merit

and worth, from which he or his family have been signally benefited, and whose commendation may serve to extend those benefits to others by increasing their confidence. My wife has for many years been a sufferer from severe

Nervous Headache

for which she found little help. She has tried many things that promised well but performed little. Last fall a friend gave her a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems surprising what simply one bottle could and did do for her. The attacks of headache decreased in number and were less violent in their intensity, while her general health has been improved. Her appetite has also been better. From our experience with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I have no hesitation in endorsing its merits."
A. A. WILLIAMS

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. Price 25c

CARNEGIE SPEAKS.

A Well-Defined and Most Explicit Statement From the Ironmaster.

IS RETIRED FROM ACTIVE LIFE.

Cannot Interfere With the Steel Company's Management.

NOTHING BUT PRAISE FOR FRICK.

Andrew Carnegie has at length satisfied the demand made upon him for a statement on the import of his visit to Pittsburgh and his views on the questions involved in the late labor troubles at Homestead, as well as on the management of the great steel company of which he is the principal stockholder. He gave out a statement yesterday for publication embodying in it his views on the whole condition of affairs. It is a well-defined and carefully written opinion, that places his present and future connection with the company beyond all doubt. In it, also, he pays tribute to his friend and partner, H. C. Frick, commending his value as a manager and citizen. The tone and spirit of the article render it very worthy of perusal. Mr. Carnegie says:

WILL NOT REVIVE THE PAST.

"I did not come to Pittsburgh to rake up, but to try to bury the past, of which I knew nothing. That is beyond recall; it should be banished as a horrid dream, and only the lessons that it teaches laid to heart for the future. For 26 years our concerns have run with only one labor stoppage at one of its numerous works, and I trust and believe that even this record will be fully equalled in the 25 years to come. When employer and employed become antagonistic, each considering the other its enemy, it is a contest between twin brothers. There is no genuine victory possible for either, but defeat for both capital and labor.

"I desire now, once for all, to make one point clear. Four years ago I retired from active business; no consideration in the world would induce me to return to it. A great error of our countrymen is that they endure the harassing cares incident to business until they break down in the harness, when they should be in their prime, and die, still striving for dollars. I believe in retiring betimes and giving younger men a chance. I have sold portions of my interests and am gradually selling more to such young men in our service as my partners find possessed of exceptional ability and desire to interest in the business. I am not an officer in the company, but only a shareholder.

POWERLESS TO INTERFERE.

"To the numerous appeals which I have received urging me to give instructions in regard to recent troubles I have paid no attention, but to all these people, and to any others interested in the subject, let me now say that I have not power to instruct anybody connected with the Carnegie Steel Company, limited; the officers are elected for a year, and no one can interfere with them. Even at the next election, if I desired to make a change, I should be powerless to do so. The law under which the company is chartered requires a majority, not only in interest, but in number of shareholders, to effect a change. If I desired to replace the present officers, therefore, it would be necessary for me to obtain a majority of the shareholders, and also seven members willing to act as their successors. I could not find one shareholder out of the whole number interested that would not vote and stand by the present officials. They will be unanimously re-elected. I do not believe in ruling through the voting power, even if I could, and this provision, which has always been a feature in our partnerships, I think is only fair to those I could otherwise outvote. When I could not bring my associates in business to my views by reason I have never wished to do so by force. As for instructing or compelling them, under the law, to do one thing or another, that is simply absurd. I could not do it if I would, and I would not do it if I could.

HIS WHOLE CAPITAL HERE.

"I am still a holder of a majority of the shares of the Carnegie Steel Company, limited, never having changed my policy of concentration. I made my first dollar in Pittsburgh and I expect to make my last one here, and as long as my young partners are willing or desire my capital to remain in the business it shall so remain, and they shall always have my best advice when asked, gratis.

"I elect to retain my capital in the manufacturing business I have helped to build up, because I have and always must have great pride in it, and for the further reason that my capital is thus made the direct employer of labor; it furnishes many men with steady work at good wages. I do not know any form of philanthropy so beneficial as this. There is no charity in it. I have not taken money out of the business for investment in outside things; I never intend to do so, and since I retired from business four years ago when money has come to me beyond that required for living expenses it has been devoted to public uses. I have hoarded nothing, and shall never accumulate money. I shall not die rich apart from my interest in the business which may still be held at my death. Much has been said about my fortune; I have plenty only if the works in Pittsburgh are prosperous; unless they are I have nothing, and that is how I elect to stand. All my eggs are in one basket, right here in Western Pennsylvania. I take my chances with my partners. And I have the satisfaction of knowing that the first charge upon every dollar of my capital is still the payment of the highest earnings paid to labor in any part of the world for similar service. Upon that record I am proud to stand.

ONLY PRAISE FOR MR. FRICK.

"And now one word about Mr. Frick whom I recommended to the Carnegie Steel Company, limited, as its chairman and my successor four years ago. I am not mistaken in the man, as the future will show. Of his ability, fairness and pluck, no one has now the slightest question. His four years management stamps him as one of the foremost managers in the world—I would not exchange him for any manager I know. People generally are still to learn of those virtues which his partners and friends know well. If his health be spared, I predict that no man who ever lived in Pittsburgh and managed business there will be better liked or more admired by his employes than my friend and partner, Henry Clay Frick, nor do I believe any man will be more valuable for the city. His are the qualities that wear; he never disappoints; what he promises he more than fulfills. Good workmen or able men, who wish to do what is fair and right, will learn to appreciate Mr. Frick. Inefficient officials, or bad, unreasonable, violent workmen, he does not like, and these will not thrive with him.

IMPLICIT FAITH IN OFFICIALS.

"I hope after this statement that the public will understand that the officials of the Carnegie Steel Company, limited, with Mr. Frick as their head, are not dependent upon me, or upon any one, in any way, for their positions, and that I have neither power nor disposition to interfere with them in the management of the business. And further, that I have the most implicit faith in them. I hope also that I shall be thought a very wise man in having retired from the cares of business before old age set in, and that the public will agree that a record of 40 years of hard work entitles one to devote his remaining years to less exacting and more congenial pursuits. We know, however, upon the best authority, that where the treasure is there will the heart be also. Well, all my treasure is here, in and around Pittsburgh, and my heart, wherever I go, can never be very far off; and this I can most truthfully say, that one of the chief thoughts of my life must always be, how I can best repay the inextinguishable debt I owe to the once again smoky, but still 'Dear old Pittsburgh.'"

BLAINE'S PECULIARITIES.

Some Stories Now Told of the Deceased in His Official Life.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A gentleman who was intimately associated with Mr. Blaine said: "At 12 o'clock of the day Mr. Blaine's resignation was given out he had no idea of resigning from the cabinet. At that hour he went home and found that someone had marked a number of interviews which had been telegraphed from Minneapolis and printed in several papers. They accused Mr. Blaine with betraying the president and with using his place in the cabinet as a cover for a conspiracy to defeat the president and secure the nomination. The interviews wound up by declaring that if Mr. Blaine was an honorable man he would have resigned from the cabinet. Under the heat of indignation over these interviews Mr. Blaine wrote his resignation and he has since told his friends that there were never but two occasions of difference between himself and the president, and that they had been fully explained and satisfactorily settled."

The older members of the house have a fund of reminiscences to the dead statesman. They refer to the memorable fight against the first force bill which was led by Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania, and which endeared that statesman to his Democratic friends. But in that fight—says the Republican father of the house (Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania), Mr. Randall's efforts would not have been crowned with success had it not been for Mr. Blaine.

James C. Courts, the clerk to the appropriation committee, speaking of the dramatic Mulligan episode, said: "He was at that time the finest picture of physical manhood I ever saw. It was his tremendous dash and courage as he demanded the attention of the house that brought the house over to him. He looked as if he were going to wipe out Proctor Knott and all the others who were making the fight on him. Mr. Blaine's other great appearance in that congress was in his speech on the general amnesty bill. Blaine wanted to except Jeff Davis, and then occurred the Andersonville incident. He recalled the Andersonville scenes in a way that shocked the whole world."

Said one of the old stenographers of the house: "Mr. Blaine's career in the house was marked by many exciting episodes. He first came into prominence through an angry altercation between himself and Roscoe Conkling, then a member of the house from Utica, N. Y. It was in the war period, and Mr. Blaine made a bitter attack upon Mr. Conkling for having charged the government with fees as a judge advocate while he was drawing pay as a member of congress. Mr. Conkling repelled the attack and indulged in some severe criticisms of his antagonist, who in reply spoke derisively of Mr. Conkling's 'magnificent turkey gobbler strut.' The incident excited great public attention at the time, and helped to bring both actors in it into that prominence which they each enjoyed during the remainder of their lives."

THE BEATTY TRIAL.

This Defendant in the Poisoning Case Made Many Denials.

The trial of Robert J. Beatty closed on Wednesday, after six days tedious and exhaustive examination, direct and cross, and went to the jury Thursday. The chief point against Beatty was the conviction of Dempsey, who swore on the witness stand that Beatty was his chief agent in the employment of men to go to Homestead. The testimony of the defendant himself was the only thing new. The line of defense was similar to that in Dempsey's case. Beatty did all he could to follow up the master workman's story. Like the Dempsey case, the defense set up the fact that these men were entitled to go into the mill if they could do so, and that when they did succeed in finding employment there, it was chiefly for the purpose of securing information as to the interior workings of the mill. Unlike Dempsey, when on the witness stand, Beatty denied all knowledge of Guilfoil and Coleman, although he afterward admitted having met them here. Telegrams dated Cincinnati were produced, which had passed between the defendant and Dempsey, and Dempsey had made admission that Beatty was in Cincinnati at the time looking for some good men. Beatty's testimony on this point the attorneys for the commonwealth completely shattered. It was even proved that Guilfoil and Coleman had worked in the mill, and that Beatty had repeatedly met them in Pittsburgh in company with Gallagher and others. The defendant denied in toto the testimony of the man Comstock, who swore he had seen Beatty within the mill while he was on strike. He also denied having given any money to the man Sheridan and powders to the man Alex McCord. Messrs. Brennen and Marshall made able pleas for the acquittal of their client, and Assistant District Attorney Goehring and John S. Robb argued the case for the commonwealth.

The trial of Jack Clifford for murder in connection with the Homestead battle on July 6 was commenced on Thursday directly after the judge delivered his charge in the Beatty case.

THE BURCHARD BREAK.

A New York Preacher Describes How the Remark Was Made.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur preached a sermon in the Calvary Baptist church last night, in the course of which he said he believed Blaine had been elected president in 1884. Democrats, Dr. MacArthur said, had told him that they knew the polls at which a sufficient number of ballots had been changed to give Mr. Cleveland a majority.

The preacher also said: "With regard to the unfortunate remark by Dr. Burchard, there has been some misunderstanding. Many thought Dr. Burchard uttered the words in order to injure Mr. Blaine's cause, but I am sure that he could not have known he was to deliver the address five minutes beforehand. The committee in charge had chosen Dr. Armitage to make the opening address to Mr. Blaine, but he was detained in Philadelphia, and a member of the committee suggested to me to ask Dr. Burchard to fill his place. As the ill-chosen words fell tremblingly from his lips I watched Mr. Blaine, but he seemed to be absorbed and not to notice them, though he must have been the first to appreciate their importance."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children "teething" softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

IRISH POLITICS.

The Opening of Parliament the Signal For Turbulent Debates.

SALISBURY TALKS TO THE LORDS.

Gladstone and Balfour Cross Sharp Swords in the Commons.

BEGINNING OF A BITTER FIGHT.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The queen's speech was read at the opening of parliament to-day. It was as forecast in these dispatches yesterday. Mr. Gladstone took the oath as minister and was followed by his colleagues. Lord Brassey in the house of lords moved the adoption of the address in reply to the queen's speech. His motion was seconded by Lord Thring. Both mover and seconder spoke in general terms in support of the government. Lord Thring said he had arrived at the independent conclusion that home rule was the only remedy for the troubles in Ireland.

Lord Salisbury, who to-day appeared in opposition, said, touching upon the question of home rule for Ireland, that the one object of the government during the past six months had been to get the support of a class of men that no politicians in England had before had to conciliate. The keynote of the Irish policy of the government was to get the support of the criminal classes. The provisions necessary to maintain the law had been repealed. Though agrarian crime was not prevalent generally, yet in districts where it did prevail the hands of the law were paralyzed. [Conservative cheers.] The prerogative of the crown had been used to shield murderers and released dynamiters. All the acts of the government caused the impression that they were much more in sympathy with criminals than desirous of vindicating the law. [Cries of "Hear, hear."] The reference in the queen's speech to home rule was the most peculiar sentence he had ever seen in a public document. It seemed to indicate that the government opinion of the whole Irish question with which parliament had to deal was that it was right for one part of the Irish to place their heel upon the neck of the Protestant population.

With regard to the other measures indicated in the queen's speech, Lord Salisbury declared that nobody believed they would ever be undertaken. They were simply a repetition of the program adopted by the Liberal conference at Newcastle.

Lord Salisbury alluded to the agricultural depression. He said that agriculture suffered most from want of confidence. Political partisans now preached doctrines that were filling the minds of the owners of capital with apprehension. There was no country in the world, Lord Salisbury added, where property was now so insecure as in Great Britain in consequence of erroneous legislative action. [Cries of "Hear, hear."]

The Earl of Kimberley mildly remonstrated with Lord Salisbury for accusing the government of having sympathy for Irish criminals. The Duke of Devonshire made a prosy speech concerning the delay of the government in giving the country information about the Gladstonian plan of home rule. Upon the motion of the Marquis of Londonderry the debate was then adjourned.

In this session of parliament Mr. Gladstone is entering upon the final political drama of his life, and the close of the session will see him either a victor crowned with laurel or driven from office as a reward for his long labors in the interest of his native country. It is a session fraught with great possibilities and with great dangers, such a session as Westminster has not witnessed since the memorable repeal of the corn laws.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

Gladstone's Clever and Caustic Reply to Balfour's Sneering Speech.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The early evening was passed in the house of commons in giving notices of motions. Notice that Mr. Gladstone would introduce his home rule bill on next Monday elicited prolonged Liberal cheers. At 8:30 o'clock George Lambert, Liberal, rose to move the address. He spoke to empty benches, as did also Mark Beaufoy, Liberal, who seconded the motion. The house filled like magic, however, when Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury in the last Salisbury cabinet, and now leader of the Unionist opposition, arose amid a storm of opposition cheers and began in a sneering tone a general criticism of the government. After referring to the Egyptian and African policies, he demanded that the home secretary should say whether or not the release of Egan and Callan, the Irish dynamiters, was part of a policy of amnesty involving the release of all the dynamiters, and he charged Mr. Morley with having used the crown prerogative for political purposes.

Mr. Gladstone said that he had noticed that with the continued growth of legislative arrears, the eagerness of the country for vigorous legislation increased. He had decided to lose no time, therefore, in satisfying this eagerness. He reproached Mr. Balfour for assailing with inflammatory criticism a bill not yet introduced, and for doing his utmost to prejudice the minds of his followers against a plan of home rule of which he was still ignorant.

He would not reply to Mr. Balfour's invective against Mr. Morley's administration of Ireland, except to say that the wise policy of clemency had been simultaneous with a great decrease of agrarian crime. Mr. Balfour's attack upon the evicted tenant's commission recoiled upon himself. Why did he not wait until the commission's proposals come before the house, when he could urge his objections with better force? After Mr. Gladstone's speech the house adjourned.

ITALY'S BANK SCANDAL.

Men in High Official Life Said to Be Implicated.

ROME, Feb. 1.—Signor Monsilli, director of the bureau of industry and commerce, who was arrested on Friday afternoon for complicity in the bank scandals, got an interview to a reporter on Friday morning.

"If I am arrested," he said, "others of high standing will be arrested, too, I can assure you. I shall have cabinet ministers and ex-ministers to keep me company in jail. In 1889 I inspected the books of the banks now involved in the scandals, and I found serious irregularities in the bookkeeping of the National bank and Bank of Rome. I warned the government that the National bank would certainly collapse sooner or later unless drastic reforms were undertaken at once. My official superiors, however, compelled me to make a report exactly contradicting the facts as I had found them and stated them."

Signor Monsilli acknowledged that, in the case of the Bank of Rome, his prophecies had not yet proved true, although future developments, he said, would justify them. The persistence of the reports that Signor Lacava, minister of industry and commerce, who managed the last elections for the government, is implicated in the scandals has led everybody to expect that he will resign soon, and his resignation, Signor Monsilli said, would be followed by startling exposures.

Monsilli also asserted that Rattazi, minister of the royal household, some time ago borrowed 1,375,000 francs from the Bank of Rome, which he subsequently repaid. This statement has been confirmed from several sources. Signor Monsilli gave the reporter a list of ministers and ex-ministers who had been bribed or subsidized in various ways by the banks now in trouble, and earnestly requested that in case he be arrested the list be published at once.

The chamber of deputies is still arguing the question whether it would be wise to make a parliamentary inquiry into the bank scandals. Signor Calajanni favors such inquiry, but Premier Giolitti opposes it. The vote of the deputies Saturday was against inquiry.

FRENCH HONOR SATISFIED.

Two Deputies Fight With Swords Without Fatal Results.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Deputies Deroulede and Pichon fought a duel with swords this afternoon. The encounter was the result of an insult offered by Deroulede to Pichon in the chamber of deputies on Saturday, when Deroulede called out to Pichon:

"You are M. Herz's sleeping partner."

Afterward in the lobby Deroulede repeated the words. A challenge was the result. It was reported on Sunday that Deroulede wished his seconds to defer final arrangements for the duel until Deputy Pichon explained why he felt insulted by a mention of his relations to Cornelius Herz. The duel was, however, not deferred. Swords were the weapons, and the two men fought with considerable vindictiveness. Pichon, who is a collaborator with M. Clemenceau on *La Justice*, wanted evidently an excuse to injure Deroulede. The latter succeeded in wounding Pichon seriously in the ribs, while Deroulede himself received a scratch from Pichon's sword in the face. The seconds then declared honor satisfied, and Pichon's wound received immediate attention. Deroulede was warmly congratulated by his friends.

FOREWARNED FOREARMED.

An Apparently Healthy Man Orders His Coffin and Dies at Once.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Feb. 1.—John Rookstool, living in Greenbrier, sent for an undertaker last Friday and told him that, as he was about to die, he wanted to give instructions for making his coffin, an old-fashioned, plain one, of walnut. After giving minute details in relation to it he called his family together and told them he was as sure he would die within 24 hours as he would be if he were dying at the moment, although he had no ailments that he knew of.

He admonished them not to send for a physician in any case, as he didn't want to be filled with medicines, particularly when there was nothing the matter with him. But he requested that his dead body be kept for some days after his death to guard against the possibility that his premonition of dissolution might be a false alarm.

Before he had finished speaking he fell unconscious, and before he could be carried to bed he was apparently dead. A physician, who applied all the known tests to detect the presence of life, pronounced the man dead beyond doubt. He had long enjoyed superb health, was in easy circumstances and was cheerful and apparently contented. Medical men have failed to find any traces of disease about the corpse, and the body will be buried without further delay.

ENTOMBED ALIVE FOR AGES.

A Wilkesbarre Miner Digs a Frog From a Coal Mine.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Feb. 1.—Joseph Johns, a miner at Wyoming Colliery, made a remarkable discovery last Wednesday. He was boring down coal in his chamber when the light from his lamp fell on something in the coal. He stooped down and touched the object and was surprised to find it soft and yielding.

With his pick he very carefully chipped off the coal all around it until the cavity or chamber was fully opened, and there in the hard coal he found a frog imbedded. The frog was at once put in an airtight jar.

At first it showed no sign of life, although it was warm, but after being in the jar about six hours it began to move, and when it was exposed to the light ten hours it was quite as lively as any modern specimen which can be found around the ponds in summer.

Geologists admit that cases of like nature may and do exist, but they are so very rare that the discovery of a live animal which is thousands and thousands of years old and which has been entombed, with no communication with air, water or food for ages, is quite an event.

BLAINE'S BIOGRAPHY.

Mrs. Harriet Blaine Issues a Statement on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The following statement is published by request:

"17 MADISON PLACE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.

"The public advertisements of many biographies of James G. Blaine pretending to be 'authentic and authoritative' compel me to state that no biography or life and works of Mr. Blaine is authorized or approved by myself or by any member of Mr. Blaine's family; that no manuscript by Mr. Blaine or any private letter or paper of Mr. Blaine's or any material for biography has been given out to any one. If in the future any 'authentic' or 'authorized' biography should be prepared by competent authors it will be authenticated and authorized by myself.

"HARRIET S. BLAINE."

LEGISLATIVE MONKEY WORK.

Fooling Away Valuable Time Over Bill Andrews.

NO FAIR SHOW FOR MR. HIGBY.

The Contest Over Proposed Bituminous Coal Mine Laws.

CLAIMS OF THE MINERS AND OPERATORS

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1.—The first real work in the Andrews-Higby contested election case, and it was monkey work, was done to-day when Chairman Talbot, of the house elections committee, appointed the following sub-committee to go to Meadville and take testimony: Talbot of Chester, Lull of Sullivan, Coyle of Schuylkill, Lytle of Huntingdon, Raven of Philadelphia, Metzger of Potter, and Samuel E. Stewart of Allegheny. Messrs. Lull and Metzger are the only Democrats on the sub-committee, and the preponderance of opinion among fair-minded representatives of both political parties is that there should have been more, if only for the sake of appearances. It is not known exactly when the sub-committee will start for Meadville, but it is probable next Tuesday will be the day. Mr. Higby, when seen by THE POST correspondent after the naming of the sub-committee, said he was ready with his case at any time, but felt certain there was a desire on the part of his opponents to procrastinate. He said:

"Andrews and his friends are in no hurry. They know we have the winning side, and should an issue be forced we would be victorious. This does not harmonize with the idea of keeping Andrews here throughout the session and giving him pay as the member from Crawford. My petition in contest was presented long ago, but it has not yet been answered, and I hardly expect it to be for some time."

When asked about the political complexion of the sub-committee Mr. Higby said: "There might have been another Democrat or so appointed, I suppose, but I am satisfied, principally because I have to be. There is one thing I wish to say in regard to the political aspect of my case. If all will vote their honest convictions, and will examine testimony impartially, I will come out ahead. But there are certain considerations which may otherwise affect the issue."

PROTECTION FOR COAL MINERS.

The fight over the laws governing the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania, with regard to the protection of the lives and health of miners, is on for good now. The fun started when Mr. DeArmitt of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, Mr. Vandusen of the Stewart Iron Company, Uniontown, and Mr. Hartley of Hartley & Marshall, Pittsburgh, with several other operators, reached this city to-day. Mine Inspectors Blick, Duncan and Jenkins are here also, and with John Costello, of K. of L. No. 5, they succeeded in making things lively in the hotel corridors and the lobby of the house.

Messrs. de Armitt, Vandusen and Hartley have with them the operators' bill for the governing of the mine, and it will be presented to the house committee on mines and mining in the morning. It is very different from the measure prepared at the mining institute held recently in Pittsburgh, and of which a synopsis was published in THE POST at the time. The present measure has been prepared by a commission appointed at the institute after, its friends claim, an exhaustive examination of the mine laws of various countries where such exist. Just what it provides is not known. Its friends say it is too long for newspaper printing. Its enemies say the object of secrecy is to get it before the committee unread and unattacked. It is known, however, that the operators' bill lacks the clause fixing liability in case of accidents to miners, and this is one of the chief objections that will be urged against it if it ever comes before the house.

INDUSTRIOUS LOBBYING BY OPERATORS.

The operators and their friends lobbied hard with the members of the mines and mining committee, who are believed to favor the mine workers' side of the question. Consultations long and earnest were held, but the committeemen when approached by THE POST correspondent said they had given no definite promise in regard to the measure. There are three operators on the committee, and this fact gives the bill's friends much hope. The same committee has charge of the mine-workers' bill for the protection of the health and lives of miners. This is the bill which was defeated two years ago in the senate ostensibly, its friends claim, for lack of time to consider it, but in reality for different reasons. A determined effort is now on to get it out of the committee and before the house at an early date, so that if passed it can go to the senate with some hope of not getting murdered in the haste incident to closing up business. Representative Gorman of Clearfield introduced it at this session, and he was the object of much attention on the part of the operators to-day. He told THE POST correspondent that the operators had not explained the provisions of their bill, merely claiming it as the best measure ever prepared in any country for the protection of miners.

WASTING MONEY AND WIND.

That Is What the Senate Is Chiefly Doing Now.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1.—The meetings of both branches of the State legislature was rather tame to-day. The bill to license and regulate lying-in hospitals was the cause of the only lively debate in the house. Mr. Hewit of Blair, Mr. Stewart of Philadelphia, Mr. Fow of Philadelphia, and Mr. Skinner of Fulton, were the principal speakers, and the talk was of the same unprintable character as yesterday. The bill finally got through second reading.

In the senate Senator Thomas of Philadelphia created a little breeze by offering a resolution to have printed 500 copies of the bill providing for the appointment of milk inspectors. His constituents and others want information. The resolution was opposed because the bill had not yet been reported from the committee, and quite a discussion followed pro and con. These who favored the resolution thought money could not be better expended than in spreading information about important matters under consideration. Senator Thomas was of the opinion that it would be a good idea to print all bills. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Lloyd of Cumberland made a long speech on a motion offered by him to discharge the committee on vice and immorality from the further consideration of the house concurrent resolution requesting Pennsylvania members in congress to vote against any proposition to open the world's fair on Sunday. He claimed that the resolution under the rules should be before the senate in some way and made an earnest plea for the observance of the Sabbath. Mr. Neeb said no action had been taken on the resolution because of the unavoidable absence of Senator Flinn, who had made the motion to refer it to the committee on vice and immorality. After further discussion consideration of the motion was postponed until Wednesday evening.

While the discussion was in progress there was much unfavorable comment among the senators over the wasting of valuable time on trivial matters, and it was suggested by several that it would be a good plan to confine the presenting of resolutions to certain days in the week.

DUN'S REVIEW.

BUSINESS ONLY FAIR WITH COLLECTIONS RATHER SLOW.

The Iron Trade Somewhat Depressed, With Poor Prices Ruling.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: There has been some increase in the distribution of products during the past week, and the demand for manufactured goods is distinctly larger, so that business has perceptibly improved at many points. Yet the outgo of gold, expected to exceed $3,000,000, this week reduces treasury reserves, causes increased nervousness about the future, and renders men more reluctant to engage in the new undertakings. The liquidation of some great speculations has set free large amounts, so that money is everywhere comparatively easy and cheap, but nevertheless there is more sense of uncertainty about the future than appeared a month ago.

In most trades at Boston business is satisfactory. The demand for iron and its products is large, but prices very low. At Baltimore rubber and naval stores are strong, turpentine advancing. At Cleveland trade is fair and money easy, but collections are slow. At Cincinnati collections are slow. At Detroit there is some complaint of collections, and at Indianapolis increased sales of groceries are noted, with advancing prices. Chicago reports satisfactory business, though collections are delayed. Money is in good demand, but currency is returning from the country. Clearings, stocks and real estate sales show a decrease, and also receipts of most of the principal products, because of the bad weather, though wheat receipts increased 150 per cent. At St. Paul collections are slow, and also at Milwaukee. But at St. Louis they are fairly prompt. At Kansas City trade and collections are good and receipts of live stock liberal and of grain moderate. At St. Joseph trade collections are good, and at Omaha trade is excellent. At Denver both trade and collections are very fair. Southern cities generally report improvement, especially Louisville, Nashville, Knoxville and Memphis. At New Orleans trade is quiet and money in fair demand, with ample supply, but cotton is dull, with light receipts. Sugar is still strong and active.

Speculation grows less active, many large operations having been closed out. Wheat is a fraction lower in price with moderate sales, and western receipts in four days have been over 2,000,000 bushels, while Atlantic exports have been only 391,000 bushels. Corn is 2½c higher and pork products a shade higher, but oats are half a cent lower. Coffee is a quarter higher with moderate sales, and oil half a cent lower. Cotton has not changed in price, though sales have been quite large and the receipts thus far this week have been 60,000 and exports 54,000 bales smaller than last year.

The iron and steel industry during the past week has been facing record-breaking prices. Though the demand and the sales are large, Bessemer pig at Pittsburgh has fallen to $13 25, and other markets for pig are irregular, though sales are large. The business in finished products is very heavy, but for many kinds the prices are the lowest ever known.

The outgo of gold this week is attributed to various foreign requirements, but there is still an excess of merchandise exports over imports for January.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 295, as compared with a total of 338 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 297.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

The Excitement of the Week Was Almost Entirely in Industrials.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1. — *Bradstreet's* weekly Wall street review says: The manipulation of the industrial stocks assumed this week an exciting phase, the movements in Sugar and Distillers putting all other speculative considerations into the background. It does not appear that the bear onslaught on Sugar or the liquidations in Whisky can be traced to the gold shipping movement. The outflow of $4,300,000 specie to Europe last week and engagements for the present week aggregating $3,000,000 had no real effect upon the temper of speculation, although these facts, with the news that both France and Austria are again offering premiums for consignments, create some apprehension in conservative circles. The reports on the money market explain this strange indifference, the loan market being oversupplied to an extent which negatives the possibility of any effect upon interest rates being produced by the gold outflow.

The probability that congress will take no action on the silver or currency questions seems also to have been discounted so far as present effects are concerned, although the ultimate bearings of the Sherman act are not regarded with any confidence in financial circles. As it is, however, the general market merely followed the action of the industrials, the advance which had been in progress coming to a halt when Sugar and Distillers broke, and resuming its course when the rout of the bear manipulators occurred.

WILL positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

THE LONG WINTER

EVENINGS MADE PLEASANT

BY GOOD READING.

—:o:—

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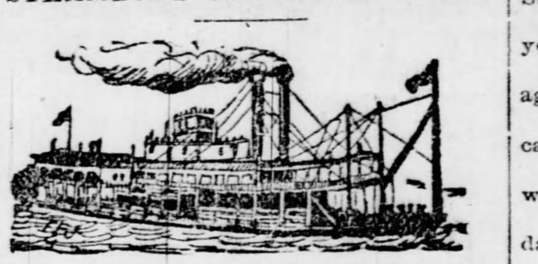


The Allegheny Again Full of Running Ice—Upper and Lower River News.

A breakup of the upper Allegheny yesterday sent another supply of ice down that river. The coal men were unable to start their coal down the Ohio as a result. Last night the Allegheny was comparatively clear of ice and the towboats will likely get in motion to-day.

The Allegheny was rising at headwaters, but the Monongahela was falling all the way up.

CINCINNATI.

River Still Rising—Heavy Cut in Pittsburgh Coal.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—The river is 50 feet 8 inches and still rising. The weather is cool with light rain all day. Ice is heavy, but is thinning out. All lines expect to resume navigation Saturday. The first boat will probably be the St. Lawrence to Huntington Saturday noon.

The steamer Crown Hill was landed yesterday evening at Blairsville, 16 miles above, but got away again to-day. The Hercules Carrel started up the river to meet her and caught her a mile above the bridges, and landed her safely in the mouth of the Licking. Captain M. Lindsay had a thrilling ride of nearly 200 miles on the disabled boat in the middle of the ice-gorged stream. The boat has hardly any wheel left.

The Dave Wood arrived from Maysville loose, and went into night harbor up the Licking. A sunken sand barge came up under the steamer Bonanza at the wharf this evening, threatening to scuttle her, but the Carrel succeeded in getting it out without damage. Captain Harry Brown and J. A. Blackmore to-day went up to the landing through the ice in the Charlie Clark. William Bay is here arranging to start the H. M. Stanley out. Captain Ed Maddy left this evening for Pittsburgh to come out as first clerk of the Scotia to-morrow.

The coal market took another and a sensational tumble to-day. W. H. Brown Sons were the first to cut prices to $3, delivered, $2 50 at elevator. The rest of the dealers followed suit. This is less than much of the coal now arriving by rail costs, and places the market in a peculiar position. It is said Brown Sons got tired of frequent cuts made by other dealers and decided to put prices where no more reductions would be necessary.

LOUISVILLE.

Another Day of Anxiety, but Comparatively Little Damage Done.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1.—The river is rising; 13 feet 4 in the canal, 11 feet on the falls and 32 feet below. This was another day of great anxiety, but comparatively little damage was done. Eight or ten empty boats and barges, mostly crushed badly, passed down. The balance of the coal fleets seem to be in good condition. No damage to steamboats. Captain Oakes and Altman from Pittsburgh arrived to go on the Harry Brown. Captain John A. Wood is here. The river is now thought to be open from here to Cairo. If not, the rising river will soon take out the gorges and floating ice, and resumption of navigation is only a few days off at farthest.

Other River Points.

SPECIALS TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

OIL CITY, Feb. 1.—5 feet 6, and rising. The river is frozen; snow and rain.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, Feb. 1.—River 8 feet 6 inches, falling and clear of ice. The weather is cloudy with light rain.

MORGANTOWN, Feb. 1.—7 feet 3 and falling; rainy.

GREENSBORO, Feb. 1.—10 feet and falling; rainy.

BROWNSVILLE, Feb. 1.—11 feet and stationary; raining.

WHEELING, Feb. 1.—16 feet 4 and falling. The Onward and Elaine, with tows of coal, passed down. It is raining.

MARIETTA, Feb. 1.—18 feet and stationary; raining. Ice is running thin. The Muskingum broke at 6 P. M. and is running full.

PARKERSBURG, Feb. 1.—The Little Kanawha is clear of ice to the headwaters and navigation has resumed. The Oneida went up to-day. The Milton goes to-morrow. The Creston gorge passed without damage. The Ohio is 26 feet and rising. Rained heavily all day. The Andes will start out Saturday. Light ice is running.

POMEROY, Feb. 1.—The Middleport wharfboat, worth $1,500, owned by Charles Corben, was swept away in the ice last night, striking a pier of the Point Pleasant bridge and was wrecked; not insured.

HUNTINGTON, Feb. 1.—26 feet and rising slowly, half full of ice; threatening rain.

CATLETTSBURG, Feb. 1.—29 feet 9, and rising. Ice is thinning out. The Buckeye Boy came up in the ice. The Telegraph goes to Cincinnati to-morrow. The wharfboat is full of freight waiting. Cloudy and cold.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 1.—River 8 feet 8 and falling; cloudy. The Sam Miller out with coal.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 1.—29 feet 3 and rising. The ice is getting thin. It rained all day. The ferryboat resumed to-day.

MAYSVILLE, Feb. 1.—River almost clear of ice. The Ida Budd left for Kanawha, the Dave Wood for Rising Sun.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 1.—River 13 feet 5 inches, a rise of four feet. Sleeting and snowing. Large fields of ice passing. All gorges are going out grandly with no damage. No Green river packets out today because of the gorge of ice passing.

CAIRO, Feb. 1.—River 6 feet and 6-10 and falling slowly. No arrivals or departures. The State of Kansas is loading for New Orleans to-morrow. The Gus Fowler failed to get in from Paducah. Genuine cold wave. The temperature has fallen to the freezing point since noon. Snowing hard to-night.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—A blinding snowstorm has raged all day and continues to-night. Temperature 8° and getting colder. River 5 feet 6 inches and falling. Ice gorges as firm as ever. Richard Carroll of the United States snagboat McComb was accidentally killed at Rosedale, Miss.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 1.—River rising slowly. Crew of the Buckeye State trying to get ready to leave for Cincinnati Saturday. Cold wave struck here to-day, the mercury falling from 70° to 40° in a few hours. Captain Ad Storm was buried to-day.

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 1.—River 11 feet 5 inches, a rise of three feet.

MT. PLEASANT, Feb. 1.—River 25 feet 5 and rising slowly. Heavy ice is running from shore to shore. The Middleport wharfboat came down in the ice and reported to have been wrecked on the bridge pier. The J. C. Risher and the Sam Clarke go to Louisville to-night, if the ice permits, to hunt up empty barges broken loose.

From the Rivers.

THE Rescue will go on the docks in a few days.

ALL the Cincinnati boats will be in line next week.

THE John Moren will take W. W. Neil Coal Company's tow of 10 pieces down to the steamer Hornet, now lying a St. Mary's.

THE Return's new boilers were tested yesterday.

THE Allegheny was full of running ice again yesterday.

THE Monongahela is free from the icy cakes once more.

THE Monongahela registered 10 feet of water yesterday.

THE John F. Walton will start out to-day for Point Pleasant.

THE Chartiers boats will be in motion again before many days.

THE Belle McGowan passed East Liverpool yesterday afternoon.

CAPTAIN BLAZIER expects to get the steamer Beaver started to-night.

J. A. O'NEIL, the McKeesport coal man, was in the city yesterday.

THE stage of the river at Davis Island last night was 10.9 feet and falling.

THE Little Bill was due last night from the fourth pool with a big tow of coal.

THE Adam Jacobs will resume her trips to Morgantown in a day or two.

OBSERVER STEWART yesterday predicted snow and colder weather for to-day.

CHARLES DAY of the steamer Scotia is in the city waiting for his boat to start out.

THE Alice Brown and Charles Brown will take Brown & Son's tows to Louisville.

THE Allegheny interfered with the coal men's arrangements somewhat yesterday.

CAPTAIN JOHN M. PHILLIPS has gone to Cincinnati to get the Iron Queen ready for work again.

MATE JOHN BEAVER of the steamer Scotia arrived from Racine yesterday to look after his boat.

THE steamer Scotia will not depart from Cincinnati to-day as announced on account of running ice.

THE steamer Elizabeth will not enter her Elizabeth trade for a few weeks. She will be thoroughly repaired.

THE C. W. Batchelor will go into the Wheeling and Pittsburgh trade the first of the week. She has been lying at Bellaire during the ice season.

FIREMAN NEWTON PALMER of the steamer Little Fred is now suffering from a broken leg and internal injuries as a result of a fall from the Carson street wall Tuesday night.

A TRAMP WHO STEALS BOYS.

He Decoys Them From the Orphans' Home at Xenia, O.

IRONTON, O., Feb. 1.—A tramp whom the boys know only as "Shorty" passed through here yesterday accompanied by two lads upon whom he kept a close watch, and who seemed to be in deadly terror of the man. As they were all roughened in appearance by the manner of life they appeared to lead, no particular interest was taken in the case of the youngsters. To-day one of the little fellows, who gives the name of Charles Irwin, and says he is 12 years old, reappeared here alone. He says the man he was with stole some boys from the soldiers' orphan home at Xenia, and after getting them out of town compelled them to accompany him by threats of violence. They were compelled to beg and steal for the fellow and to get food for themselves. Three of the boys ran away from the vagrant at Columbus, and when the deserter who tells the story left him he still had the other boy in tow. The lad relates that they were decoyed from Xenia 10 days ago.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S

PENN AVENUE STORES.

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALES

Begin

MONDAY, 2nd JANUARY.

Watch the papers for details.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

609-621 PENN AVENUE,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fifty Years Settles It.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

If Dr. Schenck's treatment and cure of consumption were something new and untried, people might doubt; but what has proved itself through a record as old as our grandfathers, means just what it is

A SPECIFIC FOR CONSUMPTION

and for all diseases of the lungs. No treatment in the world can place as many permanent cures of consumption to its credit as Dr. Schenck's. Nothing in nature acts so directly and effectively on the lung membranes and tissues, and so quickly disposes of tubercles, congestion, inflammation, colds, coughs and all the seeds of consumption as

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

When all else fails it comes to the rescue. Not until it fails, and only after faithful trial, should any one despond. It has brought the hopeless to life and health. It has turned the despair of ten thousand homes into joy. It is doing it now. It will continue to do it throughout the ages. *Dr. Schenck's Practical Treatise on Consumption, Liver and Stomach Diseases mailed free to all applicants. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.* no8-TTS-W-tf

FREE Dr. Judd's Electric Belt and Battery Combined, sent to any one on trial, free. Price, $3, $6, $10, $15, if satisfied. Cures Rheumatism, Lame Back, Effects of La Grippe, Weakness of either Sex, other diseases. Headache Relieved in One Minute. Free Medical Advice. Electric Trusses. Give size. Agents Wanted.

DR. JUDD, DETROIT, MICH.

TO SUNNY ITALY—Fast express steamers to Mediterranean ports; direct and most pleasant route to the south of France and Italy. For list of sailings and rates apply to Max Schamberg & Co., general steamship agents, 527 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa. Established 1866.

FIERY VENGEANCE.

A Negro Fiend Put to Death by Public Torture in a Texas Town.

HIS CRIME WAS A FRIGHTFUL ONE.

He Had Torn Into Pieces a Girl Less Than Four Years Old.

CHASED AND QUICKLY CAPTURED.

Conducted by Thousands Back to the Scene of His Horrible Crime.

KILLED WITH RED HOT IRONS.

Covered With Petroleum and Entirely Consumed.

MOST AWFUL INCIDENT IN OUR HISTORY

PARIS, TEX., Feb. 1.—Henry Smith, the negro murderer of 4-year-old Myrtle Vanc, has expiated in part his awful crime by death at the stake.

Ever since the perpetration of his crime this city and the surrounding country have been in a frenzy of excitement. When the news came last night that he had been captured at Hope, Ark., that he had been identified by B. B. Sturgeon, James T. Hicks and many others of the Paris searching party, the city was wild with joy over the apprehension of the brute. Hundreds of people poured into the city from the adjoining country, and the word passed from lip to lip that the punishment of the fiend should fit the crime: that death by fire was the penalty Smith should pay for the most atrocious murder and outrage in Texas history. Curious and sympathizing alike came on trains and wagons, on horse and afoot, to see if the frail mind of man could think of a way to sufficiently punish the perpetrator of so terrible a crime.

ALL DONE WITH ORDER.

Whisky shops were closed, unruly mobs were dispersed, the schools were dismissed by a proclamation from the Mayor, and everything was done in a business-like manner. Officers saw the futility of an effort to quell the almost riot. So the law was laid aside and the citizens took into their own hands the inhuman beast and burned him at the stake.

The history of the crime is as follows: On Thursday last Henry Smith, a big negro, picked up little Myrtle Vance, aged 3½ years, near the home of her father, Policeman Henry Vance, and giving her candy to allay her fears, carried her through the central portion of the city to Gibbons's pasture, just within the corporate limits. En route through the city he was asked by several persons what he was doing with the child. He replied that she was Mr. Williams's little girl and he was carrying her to the doctor. Arriving at the pasture he viciously assaulted the innocent babe, took one little limb in each hand and literally tore her in twain. Then, covering the body with leaves and brush, he lay down and slept calmly through the night by the side of his victim.

THE FIEND'S FLIGHT.

About 5 o'clock Friday morning Smith awakened, went to the house of his wife and forced her to cook him some breakfast. She asked him what had become of that white child. He replied, "I ain't seen no white child and don't have nothing to do with no white folks." After deliberately eating his breakfast he left and was not seen any more until his capture.

About 2 o'clock Friday a mass meeting was called at the court house and captains were appointed to search for the child. She was found, mangled beyond recognition, covered with leaves and brush as above mentioned.

As soon as it was learned upon the recovery of the body that the crime was so atrocious, the whole town turned out in the chase. The railroads put up bulletins offering free transportation to all who would join in the search. Posses went out in every direction and not a stone was left unturned. Smith was tracked to Detroit on foot, where he jumped on a freight train and left for his old home in Hempstead county, Ark. To this county he was tracked and yesterday captured at Clow, a flag station on the Arkansas & Louisiana railway about 20 miles north of Hope.

CONVEYED TO HIS DEATH.

Upon being questioned the fiend denied everything, but upon being stripped for examination, his undergarments were seen to be spattered with blood and a part of his shirt was torn off. He was kept under heavy guard at Hope last night and later on confessed the crime.

This morning he was brought through Texarkana, where 5,000 people awaited the train anxious to see a man who should receive the fate of Ed Coy. At that place speeches were made by prominent Paris citizens, who asked that the prisoner be not molested by the Texarkana people, but that the guard be allowed to deliver him up to the outraged and indignant citizens of Paris. Along the road the train gathered strength from the various towns, the people crowding upon the platforms and tops of coaches, anxious to see the lynching and the negro who was soon to be delivered to an infuriated mob.

Arriving at 12 o'clock, the train was met by a surging mass of humanity 10,000 strong. The negro was placed upon a carnival float in mockery of a king upon his throne, and, followed by the immense crowd, was escorted through the city so that all might see the most inhuman monster known in current history. The line of march was up Main street to the square, around the square down Clarksville street to Church street, thence to the open prairie about 300 yards from the Texas & Pacific depot.

BURNED WITH HOT IRONS.

Here Smith was placed upon a scaffold six feet square and 10 feet high, securely bound, within the view of all beholders. Here the victim was tortured for 50 minutes by red hot iron brands thrust against his quivering body. Commencing at the feet the brands were placed against him inch by inch, until they were thrust against the face. Then, being apparently dead, kerosene was poured upon him, cotton seed hulls were placed beneath him, and all were set on fire. In less time than it takes to relate it, the tortured man was wafted beyond the grave to another, fire hotter and more terrible than the one just experienced. Curiosity seekers have carried away already all that was left of the memorable event, even to pieces of charcoal.

The cause of the crime was that Henry Vance, when a deputy policeman, in the course of his duty was called to arrest Henry Smith for being drunk and disorderly. The negro was unruly and Vance was forced to use his club. The negro swore vengeance and several times assaulted Vance. In his greed for revenge he last Thursday grabbed up the little girl and committed the crime. The father is prostrated with grief and the mother now lies at death's door, but she has lived to see the slayer of her innocent babe suffer the most horrible death that could be conceived.

THE NEGRO'S ANGUISH.

Words to describe the awful torture inflicted upon Smith cannot be found. The story appals one with its fearful, awful terror. The negro, for a long time after starting on the journey to Paris, did not realize his plight. At last, when he was told he must die the most awful death by slow torture that human mind could conceive, he begged for protection. He was willing to be shot, and wanted Marshal Shanklin of Paris to do it. But he was told he would be burned to death. His agony was awful. He pleaded and writhed in bodily and mental pain in anticipation.

Scarcely had the train reached Paris than his torture commenced. His clothes were torn off piecemeal and scattered in the crowd, people catching the shreds and putting them away as mementoes. The child's father, her brother and two uncles then gathered about the negro as he lay fastened to the torture platform, and thrust hot irons into his quivering flesh. It was horrible.

Every groan from the fiend, every contortion of his body, was cheered by the thickly packed crowd of 10,000 people. The mass of beings was 600 yards in diameter, the scaffolding being in the center.

AN ACT OF HORROR.

After burning the feet and legs the hot irons (plenty of fresh ones being at hand) were rolled up and down Smith's stomach, back and arms. Then the eyes were burned out and irons were thrust down his throat. The men of the Vance family having wreaked their vengeance, the crowd piled all kinds of combustible stuff around the scaffold, poured oil on it and set it afire. The negro rolled and wriggled and tossed out of the mass, only to be pushed back by the people nearest him. He tossed out again and was roped and pulled back. Hundreds of people turned away, but the vast crowd still looked calmly on.

People were there from every part of this section. They came from Dallas, Fort Worth, Sherman, Denison, Bonham, Texarkana, Fort Smith, Ark., and a party of 15 came from Hemstead county, Ark., where he was captured. Every train that came in was loaded to its utmost capacity and there were demands at many points for special trains to bring people here to see the unparalleled punishment of a fiend for an unparalleled crime, and when the news of the burning went over the country like wildfire, at every town anvils boomed forth the announcement.

AN OLD BREACH OF PROMISE.

END OF THE CASE AGAINST THOMAS T. ECKERT.

Begun in 1845 and Now Ends in Defeat For the Plaintiff.

WOOSTER, O., Feb. 1.—After a long and bitter fight to recover a breach of promise judgment against General Thomas T. Eckert of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Mrs. John Bartol of this city has finally been defeated by the decision of the supreme court. The original verdict was for $2,500, but with interest amounted to about $20,000. Along in the forties General Eckert was a resident of this city, where he followed his trade, that of a harness maker. He was considerable of a swell in those days, moved in the best of society and enjoyed the reputation of being one of the prominent young men of the town. He sang in the choir of the Baptist church, was a handsome young man and a very general favorite with the ladies. He paid particular court to Miss Mary Fleming (now Mrs. John Bartol, a widow). He was successful in his wooing, and they became and were known as affianced lovers.

But the heart of young Eckert was not true to his first love, and he failed to keep his promise. Miss Fleming felt that she had been wronged by the fickle Thomas, and began an action for $5,000 damages for breach of promise. The suit was tried before a jury in 1845, and on September 11 the jury returned a verdict in which she was allowed $2,500 damages. Eckert's attorney made a motion for a new trial, but the motion was overruled at Eckert's cost. The judgment was entered on the court docket, and was allowed to become dormant in 1885, after having been renewed a number of times.

About a year after the trial Eckert left Wooster but returned and was the village postmaster from 1849 to 1852. He had no property and was insolvent in law. After leaving Wooster he engaged in telegraphy and was very successful, rising step by step until he has become the general manager of the Western Union, and is now said to be worth several millions. He married in course of time, as did also Miss Fleming. In 1885 Mrs. Bartol, through Alfred I. Thomas of this city, began proceedings to have the judgment revived and has made a determined and vigorous effort through the different courts only to be defeated at last.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

HISTORY OF A CASE THAT NEEDS NO ARGUMENT.

Similar Cases by the Thousand.

The efficacy of Pe-ru-na in the cure of chronic catarrh of long standing cannot be told in greater eloquence or more convincing argument than by simply making extracts from letters received from grateful patients. The following interesting extracts from a correspondence with Mr. Peter Hattenberger of Porterfield, Wis., tell their own story:

Porterfield, Wis., Aug. 1, 1890.—The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co.—Gentlemen: I have been suffering with chronic catarrh about nine years, and it has now settled on my lungs and I have all the symptoms of consumption.

August 19, 1890.—I have taken the Pe-ru-na now for three weeks, as you advised, and I feel a great deal better. The cough has nearly left me and my appetite is getting better every day, and my sallow complexion is almost gone and my skin is getting white. The catarrh in my head still troubles me so much that I get almost crazy.

September 11, 1890.—I am improving very fast now. The cough is gone and the catarrh is commencing to leave my head and throat.

December 18, 1890.—I am still following your advice, and am getting along well.

April 27, 1891.—I am still using your medicine. My health is improving right along, my appetite is good, and I feel better than I have for five or six years.

August 28, 1891.—I am rid of the catarrh now, and feel perfectly well and happy. You are at liberty to publish my case for the benefit of others, and if there is any one who has any doubt about your medicine curing catarrh let them write me and I will be very glad to answer them. God bless you and yours.

PETER HATTENBERGER.

It is to Pe-ru-na that he owes the life and health which he enjoys to-day, without the shadow of a doubt. Thousands of similar cases are cured every year. This case was an unusually chronic one, and hence it took longer to cure it. It is only exceptionally difficult cases that requires anywhere near such an extended treatment. Pe-ru-na rarely fails to cure any catarrhal affections of the head, throat or lungs, from the slightest cold to the most pronounced type of catarrhal consumption.

For a complete treatise on catarrh, coughs, colds, consumption and all diseases of winter, send for a copy of the "Illustrated Ills of Life." Sent free by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

SILVER SPECTER.

Mr. Cleveland Believes It Is the Greatest Menace to Prosperity.

SEEKING TO STOP THE COINAGE.

Don M. Dickinson Laboring With Members of Congress.

EXTRA SESSION MAY BE FORCED.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—There has been some revival of talk in inside political circles during the past few days about an extra session to be called early in April to take up at once the consideration of the tariff question. Little support is found for it here, most of what has come being the result of suggestions by members of congress. In business circles the proposition does not find much support, but some of the politicians in the house, it is supposed, think their own interests might be greatly improved if congress was called in extra session and committees appointed within a few weeks after the inauguration of the new president.

It is safe to say that the calling of an extra session has never been seriously contemplated unless it should be made necessary by the condition of the government finances. It is this feeling that makes the president-elect and his friends and advisers put the silver question to the front and give it, at least for the present, no less of importance than is attached to the tariff question itself. Notwithstanding frequent allusions to a deficiency, in reality no apprehension is felt either in business or political circles about any other feature in the condition of the treasury except that which is brought about by the silver question. It is not at all likely, therefore, that the question of calling a special session will come up for serious consideration unless the present congress adjourns without taking any action looking to the relief of the treasury by the suspension of the purchase of silver. It is well known that the president-elect has never looked with much favor upon the prospect of having congress in session within a few weeks after his entrance upon office, and nothing but a condition like that outlined is likely to change his ideas or purposes in the matter.

Hamilton Disston, the large saw manufacturer of Philadelphia, who was credited with being on the so-called advisory committee of the Republican national campaign committee last fall, spoke freely to-day about Mr. Cleveland and the incoming Democratic administration. He said: "I am not pessimistic at all in regard to the future, because I have great confidence in the president-elect. He is opposed to free coinage and has demonstrated the fact that he is a safe man to go into the White House. Not long ago I saw that I was quoted in an interview as being more than demoralized in my prognostications. I was made to say that I was glad the Democrats had both branches of congress and a president, so they could legislate the country to perdition at once, or something like it. I never said anything of the kind; but, on the contrary, I have expressed the greatest confidence in Mr. Cleveland and taken a decidedly hopeful view of the future.

"The boodoo interview further made me declare that many of the iron furnaces in Pittsburgh would soon close out, having concluded it would not pay to continue them under a Democratic administration. I never said anything of the kind, for I do not know what the iron mills are going to do in Pittsburgh. I know that in Philadelphia the iron mills will continue as usual.

"As to the tariff, I believe the Democrats, if they follow Mr. Cleveland's policy, will not make an immediate revolution. They will go slow and bring about gradual changes. They will put raw material on the free list and modify the present tariff in many respects. But the question of raising a revenue to run the government will confront the Democrats at once. They cannot make everything free. No, I believe business will continue as usual, and the prosperity of the country will not be checked. I confess that I believe President Harrison's re-election would have meant an actual boom for the country, but I am not willing to admit that Mr. Cleveland's success means disaster."

THE SILVER FLOOD.

Mr. Dickinson Trying, but Apparently in Vain, to Get the Gate Closed.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The appearance of Don M. Dickinson at the capitol to-day, fresh from a conference with Mr. Cleveland in New York, created quite a ripple of excitement, and started a large stock of rumors flying about the corridors. There was naturally great anxiety to know what messages Mr. Dickinson bore to Speaker Crisp, Mr. Springer, Judge Chipman, Senator Carlisle and the other gentlemen with whom he had long or short talks. It soon developed that Mr. Dickinson, as on his former visit here, was chiefly concerned in ascertaining the prospects of the passage of the Sherman law repealing bill, and in impressing on the men with whom he talked the keen interest which President-elect Cleveland took on the subject and his desire that congress should not allow the hour for final adjournment to arrive without taking action which would stop the purchases of silver. It is said Mr. Dickinson assured those with whom he talked that Mr. Cleveland felt the question to be of such commanding importance to the welfare of the country that in the event of this congress failing to act he would consider it his duty to call an extra session shortly after the 4th of march to consider the repeal of the Sherman act. It must be said, however, that if this congress does not feel inclined to act on the matter the argument of an extra session will not stir it up, as most of the members would not regard an extra session in the light of an affliction.

An argument that ought to go much stronger is the alarmingly low state of the gold reserve in the treasury. According to the treasury statement issued to-day there is less than $10,000,000 gold in the vaults over and above the $100,000,000 greenbacks redemption fund, which cannot be touched. This is the smallest amount of free gold held by the government in some time, and if the drain of the yellow metal to Europe continues this small stock will be speedily exhausted. It is already announced that $2,000,000 more gold will be shipped to Europe by Saturday's steamers, which will reduce the government's holdings to less than $8,000,000. If this situation does not induce congress to pass the Sherman repeal bill, it is plain that no less substantial argument will do so.

The fact seems to be that members of congress and senators from the South and West distrust the bonafideness of these gold shipments. They seem to think that they are part of the plan of the Eastern gold men to create alarm over the silver purchases by impressing the country with the belief that silver is driving our gold to Europe. These members and senators think the gold shipments are a put up job, and are not due to a genuine European demand, but are brought about artificially for use as an argument to secure the repeal of the silver law.

ANOTHER SHOCK FELT.

Earthquake and Tidal Wave in Zante—Many People Killed.

ATHENS, Feb. 1.—The island of Zante was shaken by another earthquake at 2 o'clock this morning. One hundred houses are reported to have been wrecked in the city of Zante. Thousands are leaving the city to sleep in the fields. Many have been killed and injured. On other parts of the island the shocks have not been less severe. Several villages have been entirely destroyed, many of their inhabitants have been killed and the rest are sleeping in the fields. An enormous tidal wave swept up from the harbor this morning, smashing small craft against the sea wall and sending the water two feet deep along the street on the water front. The shock at 2 o'clock was felt at Cephalonia and several shocks have been felt since.

M. Tricoupis announced to the chamber of deputies to-day that the earthquake yesterday was the worst that had occurred there within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

AN AMALGAMATED VICTORY.

COAXED AWAY NEGRO WORKMEN AT ZANESVILLE.

An Attempt to Start a Mill With Scab Labor Fails.

ZANESVILLE, O., Feb. 1.—At 2 o'clock this morning a Pittsburgh train brought to this city a carload of negroes, and the car was quietly switched from the main line and ran into the yards of the Ohio Iron Company almost before anybody about the station realized the meaning of the consignment. Then it was speedily noised about that the colored folks were iron workers, and that the mill would be started with scab labor. Members of the Amalgamated Association managed to have a few words with the leaders of the blacks. This morning the colored men were not to be restrained from a conference, and one was arranged at K. of L. hall.

There the colored men declared emphatically that they had been deceived into coming here. They said they knew of no strike being on here, and amid the wildest excitement declared they would not work at puddling iron for $4 per ton, the price paid here. Finally, while the white men cheered until the hall rang, the negroes proclaimed their purpose to leave the city, even if they had to walk.

"You won't have to walk," yelled the white strikers; "we'll send you home in good shape if we have to mortgage our homes to raise the price."

"Bully for the black boys. They're whiter than lots of scabs that haven't black skins."

The scene was one to be remembered. A subscription paper was started, and the business men of the place responded right liberally. The blacks were the lions of the town. They had had their breakfast at the expense of the Ohio Iron Company, but they took dinner as the guests of the Amalgamated Association. Nor were they permitted to leave the city without further attention. To-night a band was secured and a dance was given in their honor. There was music, dancing, singing and speech-making in the reeking atmosphere of the K. of L. hall.

Late to-night the heroes of the occasion began leaving the city. Of the carload of men brought here by the iron company only four or five remained, and the Amalgated men are beside themselves with joy over their victory. The officials of the iron company say they can stand it if the men can. The fight over non-unionizing the mill is a stubborn and bitter one. The more thoughtful of the men know that this is not a victory in any sense, and that in the end the mill will be run with non-union men, but they are bent on making it as difficult as possible.

PUGS AND THE PRIZE RING.

Some People Want Corbett to Strike a Position.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—There are many who do not believe in mixing up fighting and acting, or in a nimble fisted knocker like Corbett making the championship of the slugging arena secondary to the stellarity of histrionism. It is the sincere wish of a lot of people who love the stage that Corbett will soon be made to understand that he has to take the time-lock off his championship honors and do some scrapping in their behalf, if he cares to wear his laurels at that jaunty angle of defiance which should belong to fistic garlands and election-bet hats. They say that when he ceases to be a pugilistic idol there will be lots of splinters in the theatrical boards, for Jim could never be a Booth or McCullough. Meantime, Parson Davies has quietly planked down a $2,500 wad in Frisco to bind a match between Peter and Jimmy. And it is the real long green that enunciates every time. Corbett is without doubt a wonderful boxer, and his friends who admire him as such are waiting with impatience to see him step down over the footlights and strike a position.

Brady has found time to say something about the $100,000 suit for damages which has been brought by the projectors of the "Corbett Theatrical and Pavilion Company," to-wit: "The whole trouble is the result of gross negligence on the part of the projectors of the scheme, who refused to sign a contract with me. When they were ready to do business I refused to sign the contract unless they put in a clause that Corbett should not appear in public from May until a certain time. In the meantime I signed with some one else."

Another Wall Gas Well.

MONONGAHELA CITY, Feb. 1.—Snee & Co. have just finished a good gasser on the Wall farm. The new well came in yesterday with a pressure of 300 pounds to the minute, and is one of the best wells so far completed in the Forward township field.

MINISTERS, lawyers, teachers and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Try them.

CALL TO THE IRISH.

Important Circular Issued by the Officers of the National League.

THE HOME RULE BILL DENOUNCED.

It Will Not Be Presented With Expectation of Passing.

NO RELIEF IN IT FOR IRELAND.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—This circular has been sent out by the officers of the Irish National League of America:

"IRISHMEN—The supreme moment has arrived in the history of our country, and we feel that in such a crisis silence on our part would be criminal. The great British statesman, the Right Honorable William Ewart Gladstone, will, within the next few days, introduce in the British parliament a home rule measure for Ireland. The character of this measure we now know. We have carefully studied its provisions and we have arrived at our conclusions regarding it.

"We are of the opinion that the measure is a mere mess of legal verbiage, intended to give no satisfaction to any party. We believe that even its promoters do not hope to get it through parliament, and that it is designed for an excuse for shelving the Irish question. Gladstone will have done his best and the Irish must be content to remain in slavery.

NOTHING IN THE BILL.

"Even should the bill pass, it would only place Ireland on a still lower level. There would be a make-believe parliament entirely at the mercy of an English official with practically unlimited powers. The lord lieutenant would be to all intents, an absolute ruler over a miserable crown colony. He would have his soldiery and his armed constabulary to enforce his wishes, and the parliament would be a nullity.

"This measure is more remarkable for its provisions concerning what the proposed parliament shall not do than for any powers it confers on an Irish legislature. So hedged in is it with conditions that it falls short of even the measure of 1886. The Irish legislators provided for would be legislators merely in name, without power to interfere in the matters most concerning their country. They might not even raise 1 penny for any purpose whatsoever, except in pursuance of instructions from her majesty; that is to say, from whatever English party happened to be in office.

POWER STILL WITH ENGLAND.

"All sources of revenue would still remain in the hands of the imperial government, the constabulary would continue a crown force, and the judges would be the puppets of the viceroy. Ireland cannot prosper as a mere agricultural country, and a parliament without the power to build up its trade would be worse than worthless. The proposed parliament would have no such power and would not be able to protect even the least of her interests. Any legislation whatsoever affecting the land question would be beyond its reach for years to come, and even in the matter of quarantine it would be for England to say whether or not Ireland should be a sort of British lazarette.

"With the consent of the lord lieutenant, the parliament at Dublin might build a bridge, construct a road, reclaim a bog, or 'legislate' concerning gas, water and electricity. That is all.

"Have Irishmen fallen so low that they will accept such a measure as this from England? We think not. We believe that the national spirit is immortal and that our people will refuse to barter their nationhood.

"Strong in this belief, and full of hope in the future of our country, we declare that the home rule proposals of Mr. Gladstone are inadequate and that the principle of independence only will satisfy the Irish people.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

"We stand to-day at the parting of the ways—between resistance and conciliation. We have advised the latter until patience has ceased to be a virtue and further temporizing has become a crime. We call for an expression of the opinion of all Irishmen who remain true to their traditions as to the course we should pursue at this juncture.

"We advise the formation of clubs wherever there are Irishmen honestly desirous of improving the condition of Ireland. Even those who are the most inclined to underrate the resources of our race must recognize that if our scattered people could be welded into one homogeneous mass, working for Ireland's redemption, the task would be easy of accomplishment. To achieve this grand result is the goal of our ambition, and we call on you to join with us so that we may be able to round out the century by the fulfillment of our hopes.

"M. V. GANNON, Omaha, Neb., President.
"JOHN P. SUTTON, Lincoln, Neb., Secretary.
"WM. LYMAN, New York, Treasurer."

NOT BEFORE MONDAY WEEK.

When Gladstone Will Introduce the Home Rule Bill.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—It is now regarded as certain that Mr. Gladstone will not be able to introduce the home rule bill next Monday, as was his original intention. There will be no opportunity probably for the introduction of the bill before Monday week. The competition of the members for seats in the gallery on the night of the introduction of the bill surpasses all precedent. The members will ballot specially for the privilege of introducing their friends.

Arthur Wellesley Peel, speaker of the house of commons, has advised privately Conservative and Unionist leaders not to move any amendment to the address directly antagonistic to home rule. Such an amendment, he urged, would be not only unusual but also likely to bring on a home rule debate before the submitting of the bill. This advice probably will be followed.

Sir Frederick Milnor, Conservative, for the Bassetlaw division of Nottinghamshire, has decided not to propose his contemplated amendment, reflecting upon the government's action in the release of the Gweedore prisoners.

A SCOTT GUSHER'S FLOW.

The Knox Oil Company's No. 3 Doing 100 Barrels Hourly.

The Knox Farm Oil Company brought in a heavy producer in the McDonald oil field yesterday afternoon. Last night the well was yielding oil at the rate of 103 barrels an hour, and had sent McDonald's field production away up. Its output may be increased before the drill passes through the bottom of the sand.

When a telegram was received in the city yesterday afternoon stating that the Knox company's No. 3 on the James Scott lease had started from the top of the fifth sand with an output of 60 barrels an hour the report was generally credited for the reason that the progress of development in the Scott neighborhood of late has been attended by a series of discouragements in the nature of dry holes and small wells. The drill reached the fifth level at noon, and when drilled a little deeper began gushing at the rate of 100 barrels an hour. The big well is located on the James Scott farm and just across the fence southwest from the Woodland Oil Company's Scott heirs No. 2, which came in a good producer last fall. It is east of Woodland No. 2, which was finished a duster last week. The greater part of the territory in the Scott section is held by the Knox Oil Company, the Woodland Oil Company and the Wheeling Gas Company.

The Woodland Oil Company's Berry No. 1 was in the fifth yesterday evening and showing for a fair producer. It made several good flows, but was shut down to move the boiler.

The Peoples Gas Company finished Kelso No. 3 yesterday morning. The well will have an output of not more than 25 barrels a day.

The Woodland's Berry No. 2 may get the sand the last of this week.

The Wheeling Gas Company's Kelso No. 3 is due in the fifth to-morrow.

McDonald production was 17,500 barrels, an advance of 2,500 barrels from Tuesday's output.

The Forest Oil Company's A. P. Clever No. 6 surprised McCurdy operators yesterday by getting a good pay streak at a depth of 23 feet in the fifth sand. The well was doing 10 barrels an hour last night.

Sistersville runs were 16,346 barrels.

The Peoples Gas Company will put its new gas pump station near Milltown in operation to-day. The station was completed last week.

A telegram last night stated that the Forest Oil Company's A. P. Clever No. 16 was doing 30 barrels an hour from the first pay. The Forest's D. K. Clever No. 6 in the same locality made 50 barrels a day from the same pay.

THE MONTHLY SUMMARY.

January Report From the New York and Pennsylvania Fields.

The monthly report of the work done in the oil fields of New York and Pennsylvania for January is as follows:

SUMMARY OF COMPLETED WELLS.

DECEMBER, 1892.

	Com.	Pro.	Dry.
Allegheny and Bradford	2	20	0
Middle Field	9	25	4
Venango and Clarion	8	37	1
Butler and Armstrong	18	277	6
Southwest	104	7221	22
Total	141	7580	33

JANUARY, 1893.

	Com.	Pro.	Dry.
Allegheny and Bradford	2	16	0
Middle Field	2	7	0
Venango and Clarion	5	22	0
Butler and Armstrong	20	442	6
Southwest	94	4819	20
Total	123	5306	26

Decrease in completed wells, 18.
Decrease in new production, 2,274.
Decrease in dry holes, 7.
Average June wells, 73¾ barrels.
Average July wells, 73 barrels.
Average August wells, 71½ barrels.
Average September wells, 60 barrels.
Average October wells, 71¾ barrels.
Average November wells, 55 barrels.
Average December wells, 70 barrels.
Average January wells, 54⅗ barrels.

SUMMARY OF NEW WORK.

DECEMBER, 1892.

	Drg.	Rigs.	Tot.
Allegany and Bradford	6	2	8
Middle Field	7	3	10
Venango and Clarion	9	9	18
Butler and Armstrong	41	12	53
Southwest	175	96	271
Total	238	122	360

JANUARY, 1893.

	Drg.	Rigs.	Tot.
Allegany and Bradford	8	2	10
Middle Field	3	3	6
Venango and Clarion	4	11	15
Butler and Armstrong	17	12	29
Southwest	152	81	233
Total	184	109	293
Decrease, drilling wells			54
Decrease, rigs			13
Net decrease			67

What the Pipe Lines Did.

The runs and shipments of the different pipe lines yesterday were as follows: National Transit—Runs, 43,432 barrels; shipments, 46,917 barrels. McDonald—Runs, 17,776 barrels; outside McDonald, runs, 11,213 barrels; total, 28,989 barrels. Buckeye, Macksburg—Runs, 11,518 barrels; shipments, 500 barrels. Lima—Runs, 51,751 barrels; shipments, 57,654 barrels. Eureka—Runs, 12,381 barrels; shipments, 4,006 barrels. Southern Line—Shipments, 14,559 barrels. New York Transit—Shipments, 30,367 barrels.

Tidewater runs and shipments were: Runs, 10,302 barrels; total, 120,977 barrels; average, 3,902 barrels; shipments, none; total, 280,606 barrels; average, 9,053 barrels.

Runs and deliveries for the W. L. Mellon line were: Runs, 11,033 barrels; receipts from other lines, none; total, 11,033 barrels; deliveries, 9,173 barrels.

Demand For Mellon Oil.

The pronounced demand for W. A. Mellon pipe line oil yesterday created something of a stir in oil circles. The advanced price of 1 cent above the National Transit rate was accounted for by the fact that the insurance carried by the Mellon line on its oil gave the product the additional value. Whatever the cause, operators seemed to construe the change in the market's condition as a forecast of better times for them, and especially higher oil.

The Oil Market.

The February option ranged as follows: Opening 55¼c; highest, 56⅜c; lowest, 55¼c.; closing, 56⅜c. Sales, 30,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The markets for petroleum certificates comparatively active and higher. Sales, 25,000 barrels. Opened at 55⅝c; highest, 55¾c, lowest, 55⅝c; closed, 55⅝c. At the stock exchange 5,000 barrels changed hands at 55c. Closed strong at top figures.

OIL CITY, PA., Feb. 1.—National Transit certificates opened at 54¼c; highest, 56¼c; lowest, 54¼c; closed, 56¼c; sales, 60,000 barrels; clearances, 592,000 barrels; shipments, 132,625 barrels; runs, 111,252 barrels.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A LOVE OF A BONNET.

It Is a Tiny Twist of Millinery, Which Hardly Deserves the Name of Bonnet.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—After all they are merely arrogant, flaunting, conceited bits of nothingness tied down with a great deal of ribbon. But they are in huge favor with the men and the wearers have satisfying convictions that the airy trifles called "bonnets" are most becoming. But perhaps the coiffure is the piece de resistance; that is elaborate with its even waves from the face and neck to the middle of the head.

A BONNET OF PEARLS.

There, according to the situation of the point where the aigrette or the butterflies of jet and gold are to be poised, it is drawn together in a loose knot, from the center of which peep little curls or is piled high upon the top of the head in more compact coils. From the forehead the hair is pushed back in ringlets, for "bangs" are not pretty when bonnets are worn. The one inevitable long curl falling to the line of brow precisely in the middle of the forehead is, however, permitted to remain.

A heartrending creation which might have come from a jeweler's, rather than a milliner's, hands is worn by a dark haired woman.

Twisted strands of imitation pearls are set tiara-like upon the hair. A smaller strand springing from the middle of the structure upon which next to nothing is built, makes a half hoop over the coiffure. About two inches from this more wires shelter the sides of the head. In front a big butterfly of tiny pearls appears ready to fly away with the whole affair.

Altogether, the bonnet would be laughable if it weren't so pretty. Its only apparent raison d'etre is the restraint it seems to place upon the waves and coils

and fluffs of hair which, with consummate skill, its owner has arranged in rebellious fashion.

Many of the theater bonnets this winter are created from a square jet, a gay little flower and enough ribbon to wind beneath the chin and straight back again to the hat, or back to the hat by way of the knot of hair. It's comforting to know that after the ribbon has tied itself around the coiffure the "dream" whence it springs can't disappear before the owner of the dream reaches her own boudoir.

THE LATEST.

A REPUBLICAN ADMIRER.

He Expresses Confidence in Cleveland and Talks on Silver.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Ferdinand V. Peck, vice president of the world's fair, and a prominent Republican politician of Chicago, who is here, expressed a strong feeling of admiration for Mr. Cleveland, and the following on the silver question: "As to silver legislation, in my opinion, we desire, as they do East, that something be done to stop the present silver overflow. We all know that Mr. Cleveland is against free coinage and that restores confidence. The president-elect has a level head on the subject of currency. I do not see any breakers ahead, and I believe the pessimists are false prophets."

MULHALL'S CASE.

The Pressure For His Reinstatement Said to Be Very Strong.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The case of Mulhall, the discharged secret service operative who seeks reinstatement has not yet been settled, and it is believed Assistant Secretary Lambertson, who has it in charge, will not find time to dispose of it before his term of office expires. The aslt of the papers in the case, containing additional evidence from out of town, reached the department to-day and were taken charge of by Mr. Lambertson. Although the pressure for Mulhall's reinstatement is very strong, there is a prejudice against him equally strong among treasury officials, and this will, in all probability, keep him from getting back his old place.

BLAINE'S RELIGION.

The Man From Maine Did Not Die a Catholic, Anyhow.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—The question whether or not Blaine died a Catholic is just at present attracting much attention. Rev. Father Phelan, editor of the *Western Watchman*, yesterday sent the following telegram to a member of the faculty of the Catholic university at Washington:

"Dr. O'Gorman, Washington:

"Did Blaine receive the last sacrament? Give facts. "D. S. PHELAN."

The reply was:

"Rev. D. S. Phelan:

"No. "O'GORMAN."

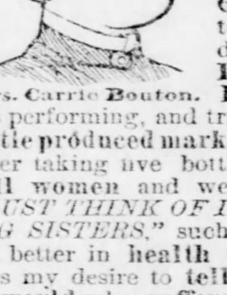
A WORD TO WOMEN.

From One Who Suffered.

SCOTTSVILLE, Pa., March 18th, 1892.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY,

DEAR SIR:—From a growing girl, I suffered with female trouble or weakness peculiar to my sex. I doctored with several different physicians, but found no relief. Was so reduced in strength and flesh, that I weighed but 68 lbs. I chanced to learn of the wonderful cures Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was performing, and tried it. The first bottle produced marked improvement. After taking five bottles, I was almost a well women and weighed 121½ lbs. "*JUST THINK OF IT MY SUFFERING SISTERS,*" such a gain in weight and better in health than I ever was. It is my desire to tell every woman in the world who suffers from any of the complaints common to our sex, of the benefit and cure to be derived from the use of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. MRS. CARRIE BOUTON.



Mrs. Carrie Bouton.

If you have chronic weakness, bearing down, uterine catarrh, suppressed or painful periods, suspicious growths, disposed to tumor or cancer, or hemorrhage, suffer from painful or irregular menstruation, leucorrhea, or irregular monthly sickness, falling of the womb or change of life, Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the only help for you; it has cured thousands when all else has failed. Ladies, don't be discouraged and give up in despair, good health and long life can be gained by using Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. Price, $1 a bottle.

An open letter to women. No. 1

Laurel Ave., San Francisco, May 18, 1892.

"Dear friend of women:

"When my baby was born, five years ago, I got up in six days. Far too soon. Result: falling of the womb. Ever since I've been miserable.

"I tried everything: doctors, medicines, apparatus; but grew worse.

"I could hardly stand; and walking without support was impossible.

"At last I saw an advertisement of Lydia E. Pinkham's *Vegetable Compound*, and decided to try it. The effect was astonishing. Since I took the first bottle my womb has not troubled me, and, thanks only to you, I am now well. Every suffering woman should know how reliable your compound is. It is a sure cure."

Mrs. A. Detwiler.

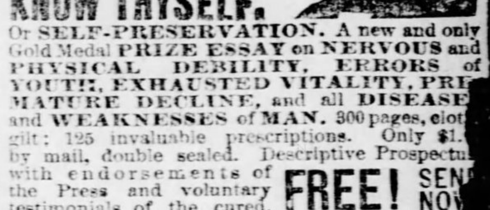
All druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICAL CO., LYNN, MASS. Liver Pills, 25c.

SULPHUR BITTERS

Will cure
The worst cases
Of Skin
Disease
From a
Common Pimple
On the Face
To that awful
Disease
Scrofula.
Try a bottle
To-day.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published

A BOOK FOR EVERY MAN
Only $1.00. Strength! Vitality!



KNOW THYSELF.

Or SELF-PRESERVATION. A new and only Gold Medal PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, ERRORS of YOUTH, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, PREMATURE DECLINE, and all DISEASES and WEAKNESSES of MAN. 300 pages, cloth, gilt; 125 invaluable prescriptions. Only $1.00 by mail, double sealed. Descriptive Prospectus with endorsements of the Press and voluntary testimonials of the cured. FREE! SEND NOW. Consultation in person or by mail. Expert treatment. INVIOLABLE SECRECY and CERTAIN CURE. Address Dr. W. H. Parker, or The Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

The Science of Life, or Self-preservation, a treasure more valuable than gold. Read it now, every WEAK and NERVOUS man, and learn to be STRONG.—*Medical Review.* (Copyrighted.)

DOCTOR

Senior in age, longest in practice, oldest graduate,

WHITTIER

814 PENN AVENUE.

As all residents know, and back files of Pittsburgh papers prove, is the oldest established and most prominent physician in the city devoting special attention to diseases of the Skin, Blood, Brain and Nervous System, Kidneys, Bladder, etc.

NERVOUS and Mental Diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, enervating employment, improper habits, etc., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threatened consumption, and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage, are permanently, safely and privately cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases of all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also, bad effects of mercury and improper medicines are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long standing inflammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms receive searching treatment, prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases pre-eminently fit him for their correct management, and affords scientific and reliable treatment on common sense principles. Consultation free. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, No. 814 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:

JAS. EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

WHISKY AND SUGAR

Both Weak and Irregular and Have a Depressing Effect on Stocks.

WEAKNESS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

St. Paul Pool Makes Headway, and Omaha Becomes Prominent.

TRADERS GET OUT OF SUGAR.

New National Cordage Certificates Ready For Delivery.

MANHATTAN BECOMING ACTIVE AGAIN

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The Cammack party took it into its head to-day to cover a large line of shorts, and this unexpected demand imparted an artificial activity to the stock market. It was generally understood over night that a drive would be made against Whisky Trust at the opening of the exchange to catch stop orders at 36, but after these were reached a stronger tone was developed and there were large purchases for both accounts. It is now conceded that the remainder of the speculative holdings, absorbed by the officials of the trust by way of refuting the sweeping charges made against their management last Monday morning, has now been liquidated, and that the stock is gradually passing into stronger hands. There is of course a certain danger that orders from the country may depress the price on each rally, but the majority of the commission houses acknowlege that all the small fry have been shaken out, and that between 40,000 and 50,000 shares of lightly margined stock have been thrown upon the market during the past 48 hours.

London sold some St. Paul in the early hours, but these transactions were only made to curtail speculative lines at a profit, as the stock was bought during the flurry that attended the break in the industrials two days ago.

The weakness in foreign exchange has also checked purchases for foreign account, and although the supply of bills up to noon to-day had been pretty well absorbed, it is difficult to place sterling at current rates. The foreign exchange market was steadier in the final hour, owing to the absence of commercial acceptances, but there are no indications that gold will be shipped by Saturday's steamer.

The inquiry for good bonds still continues on a large scale, and there is some chance that a large railroad loan will soon be brought out both here and in European financial centers.

The pool in St. Paul made further headway, and there was an excellent investment demand for Chicago & Northwest. It was supposed that the orders traced to the house of S. S. Sands & Co. were distributed by the Vanderbilt interests. Union Pacific was also higher on the intimation that the Amsterdam syndicate had given orders to take all the stock in the neighborhood of 41.

Omaha common attained a good deal of prominence, owing to the spirited buying of commission houses and the circulation of the statement made in THE POST this morning to the effect that a prominent officer of the road had predicted that dividends would be inaugurated in June, all of which was telegraphed back to New York. The annual report of the road for 1892 was published this afternoon in pamphlet form, and showed that 3 per cent had been earned on the stock. It is understood that the policy of the directors has been so shaped, however, that no distribution to the stockholders will be made until regular semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent can be maintained.

Sugar was weak on the elimination of the short interest, and although a 2 premium was charged for the use of the certificates, the interest of the traders is gradually being diverted from the stock to other channels, where manipulation does not reign supreme. There was a false report that S. V. White had been killed on the Kings county elevated road, and there was a little stock sacrificed until it was discovered that he was walking about the floor of the exchange in his usual health.

The new National Cordage certificates will be delivered to-day, as the company has complied with the requirements of the stock exchange, and obtained the consent of more than 50 per cent of the stockholders to the new issue. Dealings in the common stock will consequently hereafter be made on the basis of $20,000,000 capital. An uncomfortable time is predicted for the bears since it will be much easier to lift the price, say, from 70 to 80 than at the high figures of 140 for the old stock.

Louisville & Nashville was exceptionally firm, because the December report showed that there had been a large reduction in operating expenses, thus giving promise that the stock will soon be raised to a 5 per cent dividend payer.

The passage of the anti-option bill had little effect on the stock exchange, although the cotton and produce markets were higher on the predictions made by conservative firms, and fully confirmed by cables abroad, that in the event of the house concurring in the measure speculation will be driven to the other side of the water.

Manhattan is beginning to be active again, and it is understood that if the rapid transit commission withdraws its conditions for a uniform fare of 5 cents on all the lines operated by the Manhattan company there will be a lively boom in the stock. The hint is dropped that at least $21,000,000 new stock will be issued to build the proposed extensions and improvements to which the stockholders will have the right to subscribe at par.

Pittsburgh & Western preferred closed at 36 to 38; 100 shares sold at 36¼, and 90 shares at 36½; $2,000 4s sold at 82⅜, and $12,000 4s at 82½.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The stock market to-day was moderately active in all its parts, but, as usual, a few stocks monopolized the larger part of the dealings, and, while considerable narrowness was seen in the forenoon, the market perceptibly broadened later in the day, and the list as a whole closed materially higher than last evening. The bull forces were active and hopeful, and whenever there was not too great a pressure of long stocks material gains were established. The market opened at higher prices all along the line, Distillers being the only marked exception, and while there was a momentary advance established, the selling pressure of Distillers soon again became heavy, and after selling up to 37 it retired to 34. Here, however, a good demand was developed, and before the afternoon was over it had risen 6 per cent to 40, which brought out some stock, and it retired in the final dealings to 38@38⅞, at which point it showed a net gain of 3¼ per cent.

Sugar was rather sluggish, and while following the course of Distillers in the main its range of price was only 1⅝ per cent and its final change was a small fractional gain. The railroad list was quiet on the whole, but exhibited a strong temper throughout and large fractional gains were common at the end of the day. The feature of the trading was the heavy buying of Omaha on the expectation that it would become a dividend payer. The figures of last year's business were made public to-day, and showed 3 per cent earned on common stock, but the management decided not to pay any dividends. The stock had been brought up from 53⅜ to 57¾, and after reacting on this announcement over 1 per cent, closed strong at 57¼, its net gain being 3⅞ per cent for the day. Among the specialties Manhattan was in better demand and closed at its highest price with a gain of 3¼ per cent. Consolidated Gas was also strong and gained 1¼ per cent. Railroad bonds showed a large and widely distributed business with the usual firm temper, which was interrupted only late in the day by the declines in Reading bonds, owing to the proposed legislative action in the State of New York.

Bonds closed dull but steady.

U. S. 4s reg	113¾	North. Pacific 2ds	116¼
do. 4s coup	113¾	North. consols	134
do. 2s	100	do. debent's 5s	109¾
Pacific 6s of '95	105	St. L. & I. M. g.5s	89
La. stamped 4s	91	St. L. & S. F. g.m.	108
Tenn. new set 6s	102	St. Paul consols	128½
do. do. 5s	101	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	117
do. do. 3s	74¾	T. P. L. G. Tr. rcts	79¾
Canada So. 2s	102⅝	T. P. R. G. Tr. rcts	27½
Cen. Pac. 1sts	104½	Union Pac. 1sts	106
Den. & R. G. 1sts	118	West Shore	102¼
do. do. 4s	87¼	R. G. W. 1sts	77½
Erie 2ds	103⅝	Atchison 4s	82⅝
M. K. & T. gen. 6s	81½	do. 2½ class A	56¼
do. do. 5s	47	Gal., H. & Sa. 6s	*101
Mutual Union 6s	113	do. 2d 5s	97
N. J. C. Int. Cert.	111½	H. & T. C. 5s	108
North. Pac. 1sts	117⅛	do. con. 6s	104½

*Ex interest.

Henry Sproul & Co.'s correspondents wired:

On the general results the market has been well sustained to-day. Distillers sold lower in the morning but recovered ground later on. On what basis is not known, though rumors are circulated that the management have invoked the assistance of outside interests and propose to do something to set themselves right with the public. Reading was attacked in the afternoon and yielded to selling, which is said to be based on the introduction of legislation in New York assembly unfavorable to the anthracite combination, the street having a version of the matter which indicates that a speculative interest bearish on Reading is behind the move.

Bache & Co. to Oakley & Co.: The interest was again in Whisky, and during the first half hour the stock declined two points to the lowest ever sold. Shortly after, however, reports of a truce were circulated, and for the rest of the day the right kind of buying took place. Omaha came forward to-day as a speculative favorite. The earnings warrant a dividend on the stock. This affected the rest of the grangers, but the rapid decline in Reading during the last hour brought about a reaction all through the list.

Total sales 465,308 shares, including: Atchison, 3,600; Chicago Gas, 7,900; Distilling, 146,200; Manhattan, 5,400; New England, 9,400; Northern Pacific, 6,000; Northwest, 9,200; Reading, 74,300; Richmond Terminal, 14,600; Rock Island, 5,900; St. Paul, 24,100; St. Paul & Omaha, 25,800; Sugar, 26,600; Union Pacific, 13,700; Western Union, 3,700.

The *Post* says: A distinct spirit was manifest in the market to-day not to permit a single demoralized stock to overshadow transactions, and to be used as a weapon to hammer the general list.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Atchison, T. & S. F.	34⅞	35¾	34⅞	35¼
Am. Cotton Oil Co.	46⅝	46¾	46¼	46½
do. preferred	82	82¼	82	82
Am. Sug'r Ref. Co.	128¼	129⅝	128	128¾
do. preferred	103¼	103¼	103	103
B. & O.	....	....	....	96
Canada Southern	58	58¼	57¾	57¾
Canadian Pacific	....	....	....	86¾
Chi. Gas Trust rcts	91⅞	92⅞	91⅞	91¾
C., B. & Q.	102⅛	102⅞	102⅛	102⅝
C., H. V. & T.	30½	30½	30½	30¾
Con. Gas	137	138¼	137	137
C., C., C. & St. L.	57½	58¼	57½	57¾
C. & O.	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23¾
do. 1st p'fd	....	....	....	62
do. 2d p'fd	....	....	....	42
D., L. & W.	155	155¾	154½	155¼
Del. & Hudson	136½	137¼	135½	134½
Dis. & C. T. Co.	36	40	34	38¾
Erie	25⅛	25⅞	25⅛	25½
do. preferred	....	....	....	57
Gen. Electric Co.	111	111⅞	111	111
Illinois Central	....	....	....	102½
L. S. & M. S.	130½	131	130½	130½
L. E. & W.	24	24	24	24
do. preferred	79	79	79	78¾
L. & Nash	75½	76¾	75½	76
Michigan Central	....	....	....	106
Man. Con	159¼	162	159¼	162
Missouri Pacific	57⅝	58¾	57⅝	58
Nat. Lead Trust	48¼	50	48¼	49
do. preferred	94¾	95	94½	94½
N. Y. Central	110½	110⅝	110½	110½
Nat. Cordage Co.	140¼	141½	140	141¼
do. preferred	113¼	115	113	115
N. Y. & N. E.	47¾	48½	46⅞	47½
N. J. Central	129	129	129	128
Nor. & Western	....	....	....	9
do. preferred	....	....	....	38⅛
Northwest	114½	116¾	114½	115½
Northern Pacific	18	18¼	18	18
do. preferred	47⅞	49⅛	47⅞	48⅝
N. American Co.	11	11	10⅞	10¾
Omaha	53½	57¾	53⅜	56⅝
Pacific Mail	26½	26⅞	26¾	26½
Pullman Car Co.	....	....	....	196½
P. C. C. & St. L.	....	....	....	20
do. preferred	....	....	....	61
Reading	50⅜	51½	49¾	49¾
Rich. & W. P. T.	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	10⅞
Rock Island	87	88	86⅞	87½
St. Paul	81⅛	82¼	81	81⅝
do. preferred	125	125¼	125	124⅞
Silver Bullion cts.	83⅝	83⅝	83¾	83⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	35	35¾	34½	35¼
Texas & Pacific	9½	10	9½	9¾
T., A. A. & N. M.	40	40¼	40	39½
Union Pacific	41	41⅛	41	41½
Wabash	....	....	....	11½
do. preferred	25¼	25¼	24¾	24¾
West. Union Tel	98¼	98⅝	98⅛	98⅜
Wheeling & L. E.	....	....	....	20½
do. preferred	....	....	....	63½
U. S. Rubber Co.	46	46½	46	45½

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received over their exclusive private wire by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of the New York and Philadelphia stock exchanges:

Pennsylvania Central, 54⅞@55; Reading, 24 15-16; Lehigh Valley, 60¼@60¾; Philadelphia & Erie, 32½; Northern Pacific common, 17⅞@18; Northern Pacific preferred, 48⅜@48¾; Metropolitan traction, 147@148; Philadelphia traction, 138@138½.

Boston Stock Market.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Atchison & Topeka, 35; Boston & Albany, 214; Boston & Maine, 173; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 102¾; Eastern Railroad 6s, 119½; Fitchburg Railroad, 92; Flint & Pere Marquette preferred, 75; Massachusetts Central, 20; Mexican Central common, 12½; New York & New England, 47; Old Colony, 204; Rutland common, 3 bid; Allouez Mining Co. (new), ¾; Atlantic, 9½; Boston & Montana, 33¼; Calumet & Hecla, 308; Franklin, 13 bid; Osceola, 36 bid; Quincy, 136; Santa Fe Copper, 5; Tamarack, 161; Anniston Land Company, 25; Boston Land Company, 5¼; West End Land Company, 17½; Bell Telephone, 216; Lamson Store Service, 19; Water Power, 2¾; Centennial, 7¾; New England Telephone, 58¾; Butte & Boston, 10; General Electric, 111½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Prices of General Produce From Many Business Centers.

NEW YORK—FEB. 1.—Flour—Receipts, 18,000 packages; exports, 7,150 barrels, 22,150 sacks; sales, 9,100 packages. Wheat—Receipts, 28,385 bushels; exports, 120,700 bushels; sales, 1,555,000 bushels futures, 20,000 bushels spot; spot market firmer, with options dull; No. 2 red in store and elevator, 78¾c; afloat, 81c; f. o. b., 81¼@81¾c; No. 1 northern, 84¾c; No. 1 hard, 90½c; No. 2 northern, 82¾c; No. 3 spring, 79c; options advanced ⅛@¾c; No. 2 red, February, 78⅜@78⅞c, closing at 78c; March, 79¾@79⅞c, closing at 79¾c; May, 81⅝@82 3-16c, closing at 82c; July, 82¾@83c, closing at 82⅞c. Corn—Receipts, 80,800 bushels; exports, 73,800 bushels; sales, 130,000 bushels futures, 23,000 bushels spot; spots firm and very dull; No. 2, 54¾c in elevator, 55¾c afloat; ungraded mixed, 55½c; No. 3, 53¼@54½c; No. 2 white, 56⅞c; options were unchanged to ½c up, but very dull and without feature; May, 53¾@54c, closing at 53⅞c. Oats—Receipts, 117,600 bushels; exports, 5,500 bushels; sales, 95,000 bushels futures, 68,000 bushels spot; spots dull and steady; options steady and dull; February, 38⅛@38¼c, closing at 38¼c; May, 39⅞@39½c, closing at 39⅜c; spot prices—No. 2 white, 41c; No. 2 Chicago, 39¼c; No. 3, 37½c; No. 3 white, 39½c; mixed western, 38½@39¼c; white do., 39@46c. Cut meats firmer; middles quiet and easy. Lard dull and lower; western steam closed at $11 95; sales, 250 tierces at $12 00; option sales, 500 tierces; March, $11 70; May, $11 75; June, $11 60. Butter in fair demand and steadier. Cheese firm and in good demand. Eggs in moderate demand and firm; receipts, 1,345 packages; western fresh, 34c. Cottonseed oil firmer and scarce; crude, 57c bid; yellow, 62c.

ST. LOUIS—FEB. 1.—Flour firmer, but not higher. Wheat opened active and advanced 1c, then declined ½c, another rally of ¾c, and a close ⅝c above yesterday: cash and February, 68⅝c; May, 73⅞c; July, 74¾c. Corn advanced early, then declined, but again rallied and closed ¼c above yesterday; cash, 40¼c; February, 40⅜c; March, 41½c; May, 43⅞c; July, 44⅜c. Oats slow but a shade better; cash, 31⅝c; May, 35c. Bran higher at 70@71c. Lead better at $3 67½. Spelter quiet at $4 05. Flaxseed higher at $1 14½. Butter unchanged. Eggs higher at 27c. Whisky quiet at $1 17. Bagging and cotton ties unchanged. Provisions, except lard, which declined ¼@1¼c, were very dull and only a small job trade was done at previous quotations. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 59,000 bushels; corn, 104,000 bushels; oats, 13,000 bushels; rye and barley none. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 44,000 bushels; corn, 103,000 bushels; oats, 11,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS—FEB. 1.—May wheat opened at 70½c and closed at 70⅝c; July opened and closed at 73c; the range was narrow and the trade uninteresting. There was very little news on account of the poor wire service. The cash market was steady; No. 1 northern sold at 68@68½c and No. 2 northern at 66½@67c. Receipts of wheat here were 104 cars, and at Duluth and Superior 41 cars. Close: February, 68c; May opened at 70½c, highest, 70⅞@71c, lowest, 70½c, closed at 70¾c; July opened at 73c, highest, 73c, lowest, 72⅝c, closed at 73c; on track, No. 1 hard, 69½c; No. 1 northern, 68c; No. 2 northern, 65@66c.

PHILADELPHIA—FEB. 1.—Flour quiet. Wheat firm; No. 2 red, February, 77@77¼c; March, 78¼@78⅝c; April, 79½@79¾c; May, 80¼@80½c. Corn—Options firm; No. 2 mixed February, 52@52½c; March, April, May, 51⅝@51⅞c. Oats—Futures neglected and nominally unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 3,300 barrels and 4,900 sacks; wheat, 8,900 bushels; corn, 8,700 bushels; oats, 17,800 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 49,100 bushels; corn, 11,100 bushels; oats, 5,500 bushels.

TOLEDO—FEB. 1.—Wheat dull and steady; No. 2 cash, 71¾c; February, 72c nominal; May, 77½c. Corn steady; No. 2 cash, 43¾c; May, 47c; No. 3, 43½c; No. 4, 41½c. Oats quiet; cash, 36c. Rye dull; cash, 60c. Cloverseed dull and steady; prime cash and February, $9 00; March, $9 05. Receipts—Flour, 260 busnels; wheat, 18,152 bushels; corn, 59,346 bushels; rye, 565 bushels; cloverseed, 266 bags.

DULUTH—FEB. 1.—The wheat market opened somewhat excited and nominally ¾c higher to-day. It ruled very dull during the greater part of the morning. Close: No. 1 hard, cash and February, 70½; May, 75½c; July, 77c; No. 1 northern, cash and February, 67½c; May, 72½c; July, 75c; No. 2 northern, cash, 61½c; No. 3, 56½c; rejected, 50½c.

CINCINNATI—FEB. 1.—Flour easier. Wheat quiet and barely steady. No. 2 red, 71c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 42@42½c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 34@34½c. Rye dull; No. 2, 60c. Bulk meats quiet at $10 62½c. Bacon steady at $12 25. Whisky quiet and steady; sales, 686 barrels at $1 17. Butter quiet. Sugar firm. Eggs nominal at 30c.

MILWAUKEE — FEB. 1. — Wheat firmer; May, 70⅞c; No. 2 spring, 67c; No. 1 northern, 73@74c. Corn quiet; No. 3, 42@43c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 34½@35c; No. 3 do., 33@34c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 64c; sample, 36@60½c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 61c.

KANSAS CITY—FEB. 1.—Wheat ½c higher; No. 2 hard, 66@66½c; No. 2 red, 69@71c. Corn ¼c higher; No. 2 mixed, 35¾@36c; No. 2 white, 37c. Oats slow; No. 2 mixed, 29@29½c; No. 2 white, 31@31½c. Eggs firmer at 24c.

BUFFALO—FEB. 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 81½c; No. 1 northern, 78½c; No. 2 do., 76c; winter dull; No. 2 red, 75½c; No. 1 white, 76c. Shipments—Wheat, 18,000 bushels; corn, 3,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE—FEB. 1.—Wheat unsettled and firmer; No. 2 red, spot, 77½c; March, 78¾c; May, 80⅝c. Corn steady; February, 51¼c; May, 52c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white western, 41c.

Wool.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The demand for wool has been good and manufacturers are buying freely. Ohio fleeces are very firm at 28@29c for X, 29@30c for XX and 33@34c for No. 1. In Michigan fleeces sales are mostly at 27c per lb; fine delaine selection firm at 32@33c for Ohio and 29@30c for Michigan. No. 1 combing wools steady at 34@36c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—Wool active; prices firm with upward tendancy; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 29@30c; XX, 27@29c; medium, 34@35c; coarse, 33@34c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine or X and XX, 25½@26½c; medium, 33@34c; coarse, 33@33½c; fine washed delaine X and XX, 28@33c; combing, 31@33c; tub washed choice, 36@38c.

Robberies in Westmoreland.

GREENSBURG, PA., Feb. 1.—The general store of W. A. Byers at Alverton was robbed last night of about $250 worth of goods. The store of Edward Workman at Iron Bridge, was also robbed of $50 worth of underclothing.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

PHILADELPHIA THE FEATURE.

Strong Buying of the Natural Gas Favorites.

STREET RAILWAY TRACTIONS DULL.

Operators Think the Time Ripe For an Advance in Oil.

SOME ACTIVITY IN BANK SECURITIES

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1893.

Outside of Philadelphia company, the street railway tractions and the miscellaneous group of of stocks, the local market was slow to-day, but there was no noticeable downward movement. The general list was moderately strong, and altogether a better trading market was developed than that of yesterday. The transactions of the three boards amounted to 1,175 shares of stock. Interest to-day was centered in Philadelphia company shares. They were in demand all day and 1,065 changed hands. The buying was of a good character, and the buying orders seemed to be more numerous than the selling ones. There were bids made after each call for various amounts of the stock. After the morning call Hill & Co. bid 21⅛ for 1000 shares. The first three transactions in Philadelphia were made at 21⅝. On the second call it advanced on the strong demand and sold at 21¾. At the last board it sold at 21⅝@21¾, and on the after call regained the dropped ⅛ and closed the day's trading at the highest point. It was stated that holders of the stock were realizing, but the strong buying seemed to indicate that the shares were being absorbed for investment or speculative purposes. It is predicted that the security will reach 22 this time, before the reaction sets in. The big earnings of the company, and the rumor of another increase in the dividend, are said to be the motives for the buying. The other natural gas shares were quiet. Wheeling Gas closed at 17½ bid, 18½ asked; Chartiers 11 asked, and People's Pipeage at 14¾ bid, 15 asked.

The movement in the street railway tractions was narrow, and the trading did not assume extensive proportions. Manchester traction was traded in at 43⅝, and was a little weaker as against sales yesterday. Birmingham traction was only in small demand, and on the after call 50 shares were sold at 24⅜.

The trading boom in Switch and Signal seems to be about over for the present, but 10 shares being sold at 20½. It has been suggested that the Switch and Signal Company might devote a portion of that $175,000 profits, which is claimed to have been made in the past year, to the bonds which it defaulted within the memory of the present generation.

There was some activity in bank stocks, and nearly all the favorites in the group were quoted. For Petroleum Stock and Metal Exchange 560 was bid, and 1,000 was asked. There was a small inquiry for bonds, and 99¼ was bid for five Duquesne traction 5s. They were offered at par. The market finally closed steady and only moderately active.

The oil market is stronger, and operators and brokers have become imbued with the fancy that the crude article will soon begin to move up toward $1 a barrel. The conditions are favorable for an advance. There has been a long period of depression, and naturally the next move should be an advance, and one of noticeable importance. The monthly report for January is extremely bullish. There is a decrease in production in every oil field except Ohio, and the increase there is only about 250 barrels. The New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Indiana fields all show a marked decline, not only in production, but also in development. For Mellon or Producers oil 57c was bid to-day. This is said to be due to the fact that their lines are paying 1 cent more than the National Transit Company, where they can make a contract for a month or longer, for any considerable production.

Bonds closed as follows: Citizens traction 5s, 108 bid; Birmingham traction 5s, 100 asked; Duquesne traction 5s, 99¼ bid.

Messrs. George B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, occupied their new offices, No. 113 Fourth avenue, yesterday for the first time. The rooms are handsomely fitted up and are very attractive. Nearly everybody on the street called on the popular firm to extend best wishes and congratulations, and also to partake of the elegant lunch.

The stock chiefly traded in at the first and second boards was Philadelphia company which sold at 21⅝@21¾. The sellers were Hill & Co., Lawrence & Co. and McCutcheon; the buyers, Barbour, Long, Eaton, Sproul & Co. and Fritz. The total amount of stock transferred was 500 shares.

James Carothers sold 50 shares of Manchester traction to Hill & Co. at 43⅝.

Grove City spent $160,000 during 1892 in new buildings and other improvements.

Harrisburg has a debt of nearly $1,100,000, and a vote is to be taken at the February election to increase it $75,000, for the purpose of purchasing a new pumping engine at the water works.

The Peoples Gas Company started up its two big gas pumps at Millertown yesterday. An increased pressure throughout the system was very noticeable.

A number of Pittsburgh capitalists have taken leases on 3,000 acres on farms in Hemphill township, near Greenville, and will explore for gas and oil. The first test well will be drilled on the Daniel Weikel farm.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Company announce that they can at an hour's notice fill orders for 1,000 sets of freight car brakes. Their annual capacity is sufficient to equip 250,000 freight cars, 6,000 passenger cars and 10,000 locomotives. There are now 26,000 locomotives and 350,000 cars of all kinds equipped with this brake. Supplying material for keeping all these brakes in order makes an important part of the business done by the company.

A tri-county electric trolley line will be constructed in the spring from Middleburg to Watsontown, via New Berlin, Centerville, Mifflinburg, Lewisburg and Mifflin—a distance of 35 miles. Ex-United States Senator John J. Patterson, of North Carolina, is at the head of the enterprise. The directors of the company are State Senator W. H. Hackenburg of Milton; S. M. Patterson of Mifflinburg; Representative B. K. Focht and Register and Recorder H. E. Gutelius. The route has been surveyed and a charter applied for.

The following sales were made on the local exchange:

FIRST CALL.

50 shares Philadelphia Co.	21⅝
100 shares Philadelphia Co.	21⅝
40 shares Philadelphia Co.	21⅝

SECOND CALL.

150 shares Philadelphia Co.	21¾
50 shares Philadelphia Co.	21¾
100 shares Philadelphia Co.	21¾
10 shares Philadelphia Co.	21¾
50 shares Manchester traction	43⅝

THIRD CALL.

50 shares Philadelphia Co.	21¾
50 shares Philadelphia Co.	21¾
150 shares Philadelphia Co.	21⅝
50 shares Philadelphia Co.	21⅝
200 shares Philadelphia Co.	21⅝
15 shares Manchester traction	43⅝

AFTER CALL.

50 shares Birmingham traction	24⅜
50 shares Philadelphia Co.	21¾
10 shares Switch & Signal	20½

The closing bids and offers are as follows:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
P. P., S. & Metal Ex.	$ 560	$1,000
Arsenal Bank	76	....
Allegheny National Bank	66¼	....
Commercial National	97½	98½
Exchange National	....	86
First National Bank, Pitts.	....	180¼
Fidelity Title & Trust Co.	120	125
German National Bank	....	325
Iron City National Bank	....	91
Liberty National Bank	116	....
Marine National Bank	....	111
Mechanics National Bank	109¾	....
Metropolitan National B'nk	125	128
Third National Bank	132	....
Real Estate Loan & T. Co.	102	....
Western Insurance Co.	....	35
Chartiers Valley Gas Co.	....	11
Peoples Pipeage Co.	14¾	15
Philadelphia Co.	21⅝	21¾
Wheeling Gas Co.	17½	18½
Ft. Pitt Incline Plane Co.	5¼	20
Central traction	28¼	28¾
Citizens traction	65	65¾
Pittsburgh traction	....	70
Pleasant Valley	24	24¼
Birmingham traction	24½	24¾
Duquesne traction	32	32½
Manchester traction	43½	43⅝
Chartiers railway	63½	65
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash.	47½	....
N. Y. & C. Gas Coal Co.	51½	55
Pitts. & Birm. bridge	....	74
Luster Mining Co.	10¼	10½
East End Electric	32½	37
Westinghouse Electric	23	....
Monongahela Water Co.	29½	30¼
Union Switch & Signal Co.	20⅜	20⅞
Union S. & S. Co. pref.	38	40
Westinghouse A. B. Co.	131	....
Pitts., Plate Glass Co.	....	190
Standard Underg'nd Cable	77	77½
U. S. Glass Co., com.	63	....

MONETARY.

The local money market is steady at 6 per cent on time and call loans. The clearing house figures compare as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges	$2,499,679 55
Yesterday's balances	434,962 66
Same day last week:	
Exchanges	$2,401,304 69
Balances	403,169 60

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Money on call easy at 1½@2 per cent, last loan, 1½; closed offered at 1½. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6. Sterling exchange quiet and easier, with actual business at $4 85½ for 60 day bankers' bills and $4 87¼ for demand.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Clearings, $152,013,302; balances, $6,839,353.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Clearings, $18,187,848; balances, $2,187,720. Money, 2½ per cent. Exchange on New York, 5c premium to par.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Clearings, $15,641,543; balances, $2,639,943. Money, 4 per cent.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—Clearings, $2,667,455; balances, $508,823. Money, 6 per cent.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Bank clearings today, $20,522,000. New York exchange 40c discount. Sterling exchange dull; 60-day bills, $4 86; demand, $4 87½. Money easy at 6 per cent.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—Bank clearings, $3,923,210; balances, $527,474. Money quiet at 6@7 per cent. Exchange on New York, 25c premium.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 1.—New York exchange selling at $1 50. Clearings, $471,926; balances, $214,440.

CHICAGO 'CHANGE.

Wheat Advances on Bad Weather Reports, Corn and Oats Gain, While Provisions Decline.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Fear of damage to wheat by the extremely cold weather now prevailing and a general understanding that a powerful bull clique is at work in the market caused the shorts a good deal of uneasiness. May closed at an improvement of 1½c. Corn and oats gained a trifle. Provisions were easier and closed at the following declines since yesterday: Pork, 22½c; lard 15c, and ribs 7½c.

The wheat clique is said to be composed of New York capitalists who have been buying on all the breaks for some weeks and now own about 5,000,000 bushels of the cash wheat here, and are said to be long 20,000,000 bushels of May. Eggleston is said to be the principal agent of the clique and has been buying all the cash wheat he could get, for some time, and the 300,000 bushels delivered to-day is said to have all gone to him. The effect of the passage of the anti-option bill by the senate was pretty well discounted in advance, and to-day it was found that the weak longs had liquidated previously, and that there was little for sale. The coldest weather of the season was reported, with a large portion of the wheat in Indiana, Southern Illinois, Missouri and Kansas either bare of snow or but poorly protected. Other reasons for strength were found in the decrease of 2,444,000 bushels reported by Bradstreet in the available supply and the generous exports.

Corn and oats kept within ⅛@⅜c limits, and no large quantities changed hands.

The provisions market was "everything by turns and nothing long" without apparent reason for its sudden changes.

Sam Dunham scalped on a considerable scale. It looked a great deal like a milking process in the market by the big professionals with the country doing nothing.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and nominally unchanged; No. 2 spring wheat, 74c; No. 3 spring wheat, 63@65c; No. 2 red, 74c; No. 2 corn, 44¼c; No. 2 oats, 31¼@31½c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 34¼@35c; No. 3 white, f. o. b., 32¼@34c; No. 2 rye, 52½c; No. 2 barley, 64c; No. 3, f. o. b., 45@62c; No. 4, f. o. b., 38@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 16; prime timothy seed, $4 48; mess pork, per barrel, $18 37½@18 50; lard, per 100 lb, $11 45; short ribs sides (loose), $10 15@10 25; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $9 87½@10 00; short clear sides (boxed), $10 65@10 70; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 17; sugars unchanged; No. 3 corn, 40½c.

Receipts—Flour, 18,000 barrels; wheat, 257,000 bushels; corn, 303,000 bushels; oats, 291,000 bushels; rye, 18,000 bushels; barley, 53,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 31,000 bushels; corn, 110,000 bushels; oats, 142,000 bushels; rye, 7,000 bushels; barley, 40,000 bushels.

On the produce exchange to-day the butter market was quiet; creamery, 21@28c; dairy, 20@27c. Eggs firm; strictly fresh, 29@30c.

Opening, highest, lowest and closing quotations furnished by John M. Oakley & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 45 Sixth street, Hotel Anderson building:

Articles & Mon'hs	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Clos'g Jan. 31
WHEAT—					
Feb	......	......	......	74	72⅞
May	77⅛	78⅜	77½	78⅛	72⅞
July	77⅜	78	77⅜	77¾	77
CORN—					
Feb	43⅞	44⅜	43⅞	44⅜	43¾
March	45⅜	......	......	45½	44
May	47¾	48¼	47¾	47⅞	47¾
July	47⅞	48	47¾	47⅞	47⅞
OATS—					
Feb	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	31
March	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	31¼
May	34¾	35	34¾	34⅞	31¾
PORK—					
Feb	......	......	......	19 10	19 32
May	19 70	20 00	9 50	19 60	19 82
July	19 70	19 90	9 60	19 60	......
LARD—					
Feb	11 50	11 60	11 45	11 45	11 55
May	11 50	11 62	11 42	11 45	11 60
July	11 30	11 47	11 20	11 32	11 47
Sept	11 25	11 40	11 15	11 20	......
S. RIBS—					
Feb	10 10	10 20	10 07	10 07	10 12
May	10 15	10 25	10 07	10 10	10 17
July	10 15	10 25	10 15	......	......
Sept	10 12	......	......	......	......

Car receipts for to-day—Wheat, 169 cars; corn, 308 cars; oats, 207 cars. Estimates for to-morrow—Wheat, 220 cars; corn, 319 cars; oats, 125 cars.

READ DR. WHITTIER'S advertisement.

CURRENTS OF COMMERCE.

Moderate Trade Reported in Many Lines.

AN ADVANCE EXPECTED IN BUTTER.

Eggs Steady at Quotations and Grain Markets Are Dull.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR PRO-RATE CARS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1893.

Trade in mercantile lines is reported moderate to good in nearly all lines. Retailers are stocking up with some styles of spring and summer goods which usually come on the market at this time. The orders received from traveling salesmen who sell dry goods, groceries, hardware, drugs, etc., indicate an awakening to business and a preparation for spring trade among retailers who deal chiefly in this city.

Butter continues weak and will sell lower for a day or so. It is the general impression, however, among dealers that there will be an advance of a cent or two in the latter part of this week or the first of next. Buyers have sent in big orders for Elgin creamery at the decline, which will be only partially filled. The heavy demand will give the Elgin people a pretext to advance rates, and the result will be higher prices. Choice Ohio brands of butter have not changed, as the supply is limited.

Eggs are steady at quotations and the supply of strictly fresh is not overly abundant. Poultry is not in great supply, but it is about equal to the demand, and prices are firm.

No trading was done at the Grain and Flour Exchange this morning, and the bids and offers came out very slowly. No. 2 white oats was offered at 40c, both spot and five days, and No. 2 red winter wheat was offered at 78c. Shelled corn was a trifle weaker, and ear corn was offered lower than at any time during the week.

The exchange has been notified by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that from February 1 new regulations will govern the reshipment of cars consigned to dealers in the city. Extra charges will be made for switching, depending upon the length of time the cars remain in the yards.

Grain, Feed and Flour.

The closing bids and offers at the Grain and Flour Exchange are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked
SPOT.		
No. 2 white oats	38½c	40 c
No. 1 white oats	39 c	41 c
FIVE DAYS.		
No. 2 red winter wheat	77 c	78 c
No. 2 yellow shelled corn	48 c	50 c
No. 2 yellow ear corn	54 c	54 c
No. 2 white oats	38¾c	40 c
Oats in elevator	39 c	42 c
Bulk bran	$16 00	17 00
No. 1 timothy hay	14 25	14 75
No. 2 timothy hay	13 50	14 00
TEN DAYS.		
No. 2 yellow ear corn	50½c	53 c
No. 2 yellow shelled corn	48½c	49 c
No. 2 white oats	....	40 c
Winter wheat bran	$16 50	17 00
Choice timothy hay	....	16 50

Receipts bulletined: Via P., Ft. W. & C.—1 car bran, 11 cars hay, 3 cars corn, 3 cars oats, 1 car middlings, 2 cars barley; P., C. & St. L.—7 cars hay, 1 car oats, 3 cars corn; P. & L. E.—1 car corn, 3 cars flour.

RANGE OF THE LOCAL MARKET.

[Note—The following prices are for carlots on track; dealers charge an advance for small lots from store:]

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 79@80c; No. 2 red, 77@78c; No. 3, 73@74c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 48½@49c; high mixed do., 47½@48c; No. 2 yellow ear, 53@54c; high mixed, 52@52½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 41@42c; No. 2 white, 39½@40c; extra No. 3 white, 39½@40c; mixed, 37@38c.

RYE—New No. 1, 72@73c; No. 2 Western, 68@70c.

FLOUR—Fancy winter patents, $4 50@4 75; fancy spring patents, $4 75@5 00; fancy straight winter, $4 00@4 25; clear winter, $3 85@4 10; straight XXX bakers, $3 50@3 75; rye flour, $3 75@4 00.

MILLFEED—Bran, winter wheat in bulk, $16 50@17 00 per ton; No. 1 white middlings, $18 75@19 50; No. 2 do., $17 50@18 00; brown middlings, $16 00@17 50; chop, $17 00@21 00.

HAY—Choice timothy, $15 50@16 00; No. 1 do., $14 75@15 00; No. 2 do., $14 00@14 50, clover hay, $12 00@13 00; mixed clover and timothy, $14 00@14 50; loose, from country wagons, $18 00@20 00; No. 1 feeding prairie hay, $9 50@10 00; packing, $7 50@8 00.

STRAW—Oats, $6 50@7 00; wheat, $6 00@6 50; rye, $7 00@7 50.

Provisions.

SMOKED MEATS—Hams, large, 15c; do., medium, 15¼c; do., small, 15½c; trimmed hams, 16c; extra family breakfast bacon, 15¼c; breakfast bacon, 14¼c; shoulders, sugar cured, 12¼c; dried beef in sets, 11c; dried beef, rounds and knuckles, 14c; dried beef, flats, 10c; California hams, 12¼c; bacon shoulders, 11¼c; clear bellies, 12¼c.

DRY SALT MEATS—Shoulder, 10¾c; bellies, 12c.

PICKLED MEATS—Heavy mess pork, per barrel, $21 00; light, $22 00.

LARD—Pure lard, tierces, 340 lb, 12¾c; half barrels, 120 lb, 13c; tubs, 60 lb, 13⅛c; buckets, 20 lb, 13⅜c; 50-lb tin cans, 2 in a case, 13c; 10-lb tin pails, 6 in a case, 13½c; 5-lb tin pails, 12 in a case, 13⅝c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 13¾c; tierces, kettle, for bakers' use, 12¼c. (Western compound)—Tierces, 350 lb, 9¾c; half barrels, 10c; tubs, 10¼c; buckets, 10⅜c; 50-lb tin cans, 2 in a rack, 10c; 10-lb tin cans, 6 in case, 10½c; 5-lb tin pails, 12 in a case, 10⅝c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 10¾c.

Groceries.

SUGARS—Standard cubes, 5¼c; powdered, 5¼c; standard granulated, 4⅞c; granulated in bags, 5⅛c; confectioners' A, 4⅞c; soft A, 4⅛@4¾c; yellow, 3¾@4c; dark, 4@4½c.

ROASTED COFFEE—Standard packages, 24 3-20c; fancy packages, 28@33c. LOOSE—Choice Mocha, 35@35½c; Java, 36½@37½c; Maracaibo, 28½@29c; Santos, 28@31½c; Rio, 24@27½c.

GREEN COFFEE—Choice Mocha, 33@34c; Java, 31@33c; Rio, 20@23c; Maracaibo, 26@27c; Santos, 23@24c.

RICE—Fancy head Carolina, 6¼@6½c; prime to choice, 5¾@6c; Louisiana, 5½@6c; Java, 5½@5¾c; Japan, 5¾@6c.

SYRUP—Corn syrup, 23@24c; choice to fancy sugar, 27@28c; common to fair, 20@25c; black strap, 12@13c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Fancy new crop, 37c; centrifugals, 32c; choice, 36c.

OILS—Refined, 110°, 6½c per gallon; Ohio test, 6¼c; headlight, 150°, 7¼c; water white, 7½c; elaine, 13½c; carnadine, 10½c; miners' winter white, 55@58c.

FRUIT—Layer raisins, $1 90 per box; California London layers, $2 00; muscatels, $1 75@2 00; California muscatels, $1 80@1 85; Valencias, 7c per lb; layer Valencias, 7¾c; sultanas, 9¾@10¼c; currants, 4⅜@4¾c; Turkey prunes, 12½@15c; citron, 14@15c; lemon peel, 9¼@10c.

CANNED GOODS.—Standard peaches, $2 10@2 25; extra peaches, $2 35@2 50; seconds, $1 85@1 95; pie peaches, $1 20@1 25; finest corn, $1 45@1 50; Harford county corn, $1 05@1 15; lima beans, $1 20@1 25; soaked, 80@85c; early June peas, $1 15@1 25; marrowfat peas, $1 05@1 10; soaked, 75@80c; French peas, $15 00@20 00 per 100 cans, or $1 75@2 00 per dozen; pineapples, $1 35@1 50; extra do., $2 50; Bahama do., $2 90; Damson plums, Eastern, $1 35; California pears, $2 25@2 85; do. green gages, $1 75; do. egg plums, $1 75; do. apricots, $1 80@1 90; do. extra white cherries, $2 75@2 80; do. red cherries 2-lb cans, $1 75; raspberries, $1 30@1 50; strawberries, $1 20@1 30; gooseberries, $1 10@1 25; tomatoes, $1 15@1 25; salmon, 1-lb, $1 25@1 35; blackberries, 75@80c; succotash, 2-lb cans, soaked, 90c; do. standard, 2-lb cans, $1 25@1 50; corned beef, 2-lb cans, $1 85@1 90; do. 14-lb cans, $13 50; roast beef, 2-lb, $1 85; chipped beef, 1-lb cans, $2 10@2 25; baked beans, $1 25@1 45; lobsters, 1-lb cans, $2 25; mackerel, fresh, 1-lb, $1 90; broiled, 1-lb, $1 50; sardines, domestic, ¼s, $4 00; ½s, $6 25; ¾s, mustard, $3 50; imported, ¼s, $10 50@12 50; imported, ½s, $18 00@23 00; canned apples, 3-lb, 80@85c; gallons, $3 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Fancy, $3 50@3 75 per barrel; choice, $3 00@3 25; common, $1 50@2 00.

BEANS—New York and Michigan peas, $2 10@2 20 per bushel; hand-picked mediums, $1 90@2 00; lima, 4@4½c per lb.

BERRIES, ETC.—Cranberries, Cape Cod, $3 00@3 25 per box; do. Jersey, per box, $3 00@3 25; grapes, in 9-pound baskets, catawba, 20c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2@2¼c per lb, according to quality.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 33@34c; choice Ohio brands, 27@29c; fair to choice dairy rolls, 24@26c; choice to fancy country rolls, 24@26c; medium to good do., 17@21c; common to fair do., 14@15c.

CHEESE—New York, 12@12¼c; Ohio, fall make, 11¾@12c; Wisconsin Swiss, 15@16c; Ohio Swiss, 14@15c; imported Swiss, 26@27c; limburger, 11@12c.

CIDER—New sweet, $5 50@6 00 per bbl.; sand refined, $7 00@7 50; crab, $7 50@8 00.

DRIED FRUIT—Evaporated apricots, in bags, 17@18c; in boxes, 17@18c; raspberries, in barrels, 22@22½c; in boxes, 23@23½c; California peaches, in bags, 14@18c; in boxes, 15½@18c; pitted cherries, 16@17c; apples, rings, 11@11½c; huckleberries, 6½@7c; dried grapes, 4@4½c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Ohio and Pennsylvania stock, 32@33c; storage, 27@28c; solution eggs, 20½@22c.

GAME—Rabbits, per pair, 25@35c; squirrels, $1 00@1 25 per dozen; pheasants, $5 00@7 00 per dozen; quail, $1 75@2 00 per dozen; wild turkeys, 75c@$1 50 each; Mallard ducks, $3 00@3 50 per dozen; whole venison deer, 10@11c per lb; saddles, 15@16 per lb.

POTATOES—Fancy Burbanks, per bushel, $1 05@1 10 from store; on track, 90@95c; Jersey medium sweets, $2 00@2 50; Jersey sweets $5 00@5 50.

POULTRY—Live chickens, old, 65@75c per pair, according to size; spring chickens, 50@60c; live turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 50@65c; geese, $1 00@1 25; dressed chickens, 14@15c; dressed turkeys, 15@16c.

TROPICAL FRUIT—Oranges, Florida, $2 75@3 00 per box; lemons, $3 25@3 50 per box; cocoanut, $4 50 per 100, 55@60c per dozen; bananas, $1 25@2 50 per bunch; pineapples, $12 00@17 00 per 100, according to size; Malaga grapes, $7 00@9 50 per bbl.

TURNIPS—Blue tops, washed, $2 75@3 00; unwashed, $2 25@2 50 per bbl.

ONIONS—Yellow danvers, $4 00@4 25.

VEGETABLES—New California cabbage, 3½c per lb; German seed cabbage, 3¼@4c per lb; cabbage in barrels, sugar barrels, $4 00@4 50, flour barrels, $3 50@3 75; rutabagas, $1 25 per barrel; Spanish onions, per crate, $1 65@1 75; egg plant, 75c@$1 00 per dozen; celery, 35@50c; spinach, $1 50@1 75 per barrel.

MISCELLANEOUS—Popcorn, 3@3½c per lb; country lard, 6@6½c; hominy, $3 10@3 25 per barrel; pickles, $7 00@8 00; tallow, 3@4c per lb; feathers, choice geese, 60@65c per lb; do., mixed, 40@50c; beeswax, good to choice yellow, 30@35c; medium and dark, 25@28c. Peanuts, green, 4½@5½c; do. roasted, $1 00@1 35 per bushel.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Active, Hogs Sell at an Advance and Sheep Higher.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1893.

East Liberty.

The supply of cattle on sale Monday was 57 loads, against 110 loads last Monday. Owing to the lighter receipts the market ruled active at an advance of 10c to 20c per cwt. on all grades except common, which were steady at last week's prices. Tuesday's receipts light; market steady at quotations:

Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 lb	$5 40@5 65
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb	5 10@5 25
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lb	4 75@5 00
Tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lb	4 20@4 65
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lb	4 10@4 40
Fair, 900 to 1,000 lb	3 70@4 10
Common, 700 to 900 lb	2 75@3 40
Rough half fat, 1,000 to 1,300 lb	3 90@4 00
Common to good fat oxen	2 50@4 50
Common to good fat bulls	2 00@3 65
Common to good fat cows	2 00@3 50
Heifers, 700 to 1,100 lb	2 75@3 75
Bologna cows, per head	5 00@12 00
Fresh cows and springers	15 00@45 00

The receipts of hogs on Monday were 27 double-deck loads and the market ruled active at an advance of 10@15c per cwt. on all grades over last week's closing prices. Tuesday's and to-day's receipts were light, with the market steady at Monday's prices.

Heavy Philadelphias	$ 8 15@8 25
Light Philadelphias	8 10@8 15
Mixed	8 00@8 05
Best Yorkers	7 80@7 95
Light Yorkers	7 40@7 75
Pigs	6 75@7 25
Roughs	6 60@7 60

Sheep receipts Monday were 23 double-deck loads. The market ruled active on all grades sheep at an advance of 10@20c per cwt., while lambs were slow and sold at a slight decline from last week's prices. Tuesday's receipts light; market steady at quotations.

Prime, 95 to 110 lb wethers	$ 5 30@5 70
Good, 85 to 90 lb wethers	4 65@5 20
Fair, 70 to 80 lb wethers	3 50@4 40
Common, 65 to 70 lb wethers	2 75@3 25
Culls	1 00@2 00
Lambs	4 00@6 25
Veal calves	4 50@7 00
Grass calves	2 00@3 00

SOME OF THE SALES.

Hesket, Hamilton & Orr: Cattle—28 head, 31,770 lb, $4 60; 17 head, 18,920 lb, $4 45; 21 head, 20,720 lb, $4 30; 3 head, 2,770 lb, $3 70; 2 heifers, 1,870 lb, $3 50; 3 cows, 3,240 lb, $2 80. Hogs—50 head, 10,550 lb, $8 10; 48 head, 8,130 lb, $7 85; 17 head, 2,010 lb, $7 40. Sheep—367 head, 36,800 lb, $5 50; 126 head lambs, 7,880 lb, $5 50; 110 head, 7,780 lb, $5 25; 166 head, 10,530 lb, $5 37½; 32 head, 2,040 lb, $5 00; 47 head, 4,760 lb, $4 50; 19 head, 820 lb, $3 90; 16 head, 710 lb, $3 50.

McCall, Rowlen & Newburn: Cattle—9 head, 9,640 lb, $2 25; 1 bull, 940 lb, $2 65; 9 head, 8,220 lb, $3 50; 19 head, 2,100 lb, $4 40; 11 head, 10,590 lb, $3 85; 22 cattle, 23,550 lb, $4 55; 20 head, 21,260 lb, $4 25; 5 head, 5,670 lb, $4 55; 21 head, 27,330 lb, $5 10. Hogs—63 head, 11,150 lb, $8 00; 4 head, 740 lb, $6 90; 13 head, 1,520 lb, $7 00; 16 head, 2,250 lb, $7 40; 123 head, 23,250 lb, $8 10; 30 head, 4,190 lb, $7 60; 6 head, 1,050 lb, $7 75; 54 head, 8,370 lb, $7 80; 37 head, 8,260 lb, $8 25; 63 head, 11,710 lb, $8 10. Sheep—15 head, 1,200 lb, $5 00; 85 head, 4,760 lb, $3 00; 60 head, 4,250 lb, $5 65; 38 head, 3,160 lb, $5 00; 24 head, 1,520 lb, $5 65; 40 head, 2,650 lb, $3 50; 29 head, 2,030 lb, $5 00.

Keneker, Linkhorn & Co.: Cattle—2 head, 1,950 lb, $3 65; 8 head, 9,420 lb, $4 50; 15 head, 14,440 lb, $3 65. Hogs—91 head, 14,140 lb, $7 90; 162 head, 27,790 lb, $7 75. Sheep—110 head, 8,160 lb, $4 50; 1 calf, 130 lb, $7 00; 3 calves, 360 lb, $6 75; 3 cows, 2,660 lb, $3 25; 1 cow, 970 lb, $3 00.

W. Holmes & Co.: Cattle—13 head, 13,160 lb, $4 15; 18 head, 22,970 lb, $5 05; 4 head, 4,720 lb, $4 75. Hogs—43 head, 11,820 lb, $8 25; 25 head, 4,740 lb, $8 10; 13 head, 3,000 lb, $8 25; 118 head, 20,390 lb, $8 10; 125 head, 20,590 lb, $7 35. Sheep—16 head, 1,249 lb, $4 40; 3 calves, 440 lb, $6 00; 4 calves, 360 lb, $5 50.

Lafferty Bros. & Hadden: Cattle—2 head, 2,980 lb, $3 80; 1 cow and calf, $35 00; 6 calves, 690 lb, $7 00. Hogs—86 head, 14,700 lb, $8 05; 6 head, 840 lb, $7 25. Sheep—52 head, 4,325 lb, $6 25; 69 head, 5,620 lb, $6 00; 23 head, 2,475 lb, $4 25; 117 head, 7,640 lb, $4 00; 12 head, 730 lb, $2 50.

L. Dyer & Co.: Cattle—22 head, 20,840 lb, $3 85; 19 head, 17,680 lb, $3 75; 4 head, 5,150 lb, $5 10; 17 head, 21,070 lb, $5 00. Hogs—5 head, 1,820 lb, $7 70; 15 head, 1,870 lb, $8 15; 123 head, 23,250 lb, $8 10; 15 head, 2,070 lb, $7 45; 8 head, 1,810 lb, $8 25; 10 head 1,630 lb, $7 75; 48 head, 5,490 lb, $7 00. Sheep—108 head, 8,710 lb, $4 50; 111 head, 8,620 lb, $6 15; 63 head, 5,020 lb, $5 00; 6 head, 500 lb, $4 25; 36 head, 2,600 lb, $5 85.

S. B. Hedges & Co.: Cattle—2 bulls, 2,260 lb, $2 75; 1 cow, 1,350 lb, $4 00; 3 cows, 3,090 lb, $3 30. Hogs—42 head, 8,020 lb, $7 80; 20 head, 3,710 lb, $8 20; 49 head, 7,710 lb, $7 70; 8 head, 1,430 lb, $7 75; 8 head, 1,720 lb, $8 15; 43 head, 11,820 lb, $8 25. Sheep—46 head, 2,950 lb, $5 10; 14 head, 1,200 lb, $6 12½; 53 head, 5,090 lb, $5 50; 8 head, 730 lb, $5 40; 40 head, 2,790 lb, $6 00.

Huff, Hazlewood & Imhoff: Cattle—3 head, 3,090 lb, $3 00; 7 head, 4,140 lb, $2 25; 15 head, 13,480 lb, $2 20; 20 head, 25,120 lb, $5 25; 20 head, 25,290 lb, $5 12½; 16 head, 19,530 lb, $4 15; 6 head, 5,150 lb, $3 40. Hogs—15 head, 2,090 lb, $7 40; 5 head, 950 lb, $8 25; 12 head, 1,410 lb, $7 10; 15 head, 2,320 lb, $7 70; 16 head, 2,080 lb, $7 30; 15 head, 2,070 lb, $7 45. Sheep—18 head, 1,630 lb, $5 15; 38 head, 3,050 lb, $6 00; 7 head, 670 lb, $5 75; 100 head, 8,550 lb, $4 65; 121 head, 10,030 lb, $5 50; 42 calves, 5,000 lb, $7 00; 80 sheep, 5,670 lb, $5 40.

HERR'S ISLAND.

CATTLE—The shipments of cattle were light and the market strong. Prices were as follows: Strictly prime cornfed cattle, retail, $6 10@6 80; prime heavy, 1,500 to 1,600 lb, $5 45@5 75; prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb, $4 30@4 60; medium, 1,000 to 1,200 lb, $3 75@4 15; common, $2 50@2 75; bulls, $2 25@3 00; dry fat cows, $2 00@3 00; fresh cows, $25 to $35 per head.

HOGS—Shipments of hogs were fair and the market strong. Prices ranged as follows: Select fancy and Ohio hogs, retail, $8 15@8 30; common, $7 75@8 00; rough, $7 50@7 75.

SHEEP—Shipments of sheep were light and the market was strong. Prices ranged as follows: Choice Ohio and Pennsylvania sheep, retail, $5 40@5 80; medium do., $4 10@4 20; common, $2 10@3 40.

LAMBS—The shipments of lambs were light and the market was strong. Prices ranged as follows: Choice Ohio and Pennsylvania lambs, retail, $5 40@6 25; spring lambs, $6 55@7 10; common do., $3 75@4 50.

CALVES—Shipments light and market strong. Prices ranged as follows: Choice veal calves, $6 50@7 00; common heavy do., $2 50@4 00.

[By Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA—JAN. 28.—Live stock prices. The receipts were: West Philadelphia yard—Beeves, 3,340 head; sheep, 8,000 head; hogs, 3,600 head. North Penn yard—Beeves, 300 head; sheep, 1,000 head; hogs, 320 head. Glass yard—Hogs, 700 head; previous week—Beeves, 4,100 head; sheep, 9,000 head; hogs, 7,500 head.

The market was rather slow and prices declined ⅛c on all grades. Extra—None here; good, 5¼@5½c; medium, 4¾@5c; common, 4¼@4½c; culls, 3½@4c; fat cows, 2½@3¾c.

SHEEP were in fair demand and firm; extra Pennsylvania, 6¼c; good, 5½c; medium, 5@5¼c; common, 4¼@4¾c; culls, 2½@4c; lambs, 4½@7c.

HOGS in sympathy with the West continued firm. Thin cows were hard to sell at $10 00 to $20 00; milch calves were firm at 6@8c; milch cows were unchanged at $25 00@50 00; dressed beeves were lower at 5½@8½c.

NEW YORK—FEB. 1.—Beeves—Receipts 905 head, including 39 cars for sale; steady for good to choice natives; dull for common to medium grades; natives steers $3 95@5 80 per 100 lb; bulls and cows, $2 00@3 55; dressed beef steady at 7½@9c per lb; shipments to-day, 1,000 quarters of beef; shipments to-morrow, 463 beeves. Calves—Receipts, 990 head; market steady for veals, dull and lower for western calves; veals $5 00@9 00 per 100 lb; grassers, $3 00@3 35; western calves, $2 50@3 25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,605 head; sheep firm; lambs ¼c per lb higher; sheep, $4 50@6 12½ per 100 lb; lambs, $6 25@6 90.

Hogs—Receipts 5,481 head consigned direct; market nominally firm at $7 60@8 10 per 100 lbs.

CHICAGO—FEB. 1.—The *Evening Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 14,000 head; shipments, 4,000 head; market 10@15c higher; extra steers, $5 90@6 15; good to choice, $5 75@5 80; others, $4 25@5 25; feeders, $4 25@4 50; stockers, $3 00@3 75; cows, $3 00@3 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 25,000 head; shipments, 8,000 head; market slow and 10@15c lower; mixed and packers, $7 50@7 95; prime heavy and butchers' weights, $7 95@8 30; light, $7 50@7 80; pigs, $7 25@7 40.

Sheep—Receipts, 9,000 head; shipments, 700 head; market fairly active and steady; natives, $3 75@6 00; westerns, $5 10@5 25; lambs, $4 00@6 15.

BUFFALO—FEB. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 3 loads sale, 98 loads through; market slow; no very good here; all mixed lots.

Hogs—Receipts, 12 loads sale, 58 loads through; market slow, but about steady for good; dull and lower for light grades and pigs; extra heavy, $8 20.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 50 loads sale, 9 loads through; market 10@20c lower for best to common grades; choice wethers, $5 15; fair sheep, $4 50. Lambs, native choice, $6 00; Canada common, $5 90.

ST. LOUIS—FEB. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head; shipments, 2,200 head; market steady to strong; fair to good native steers, $3 00@4 70; choice shipping, $5 00; fed Texas steers, $3 10@4 00.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,500 head; shipments, 1,500 head; market 10@15c lower; heavy, $7 70@8 05; packing, $7 40@7 90; light, $7 50@7 70.

Sheep—Receipts, 200 head; shipments, none; fair to good natives, $3 25@4 75; choice muttons, $5 00@5 50.

CINCINNATI—FEB. 1.—Hogs lower at $7 00@8 00; receipts, 3,700 head; shipments, 1,800 head.

Cattle steady at $2 00@5 25; receipts, 600 head; shipments, 100 head.

Sheep strong at $3 00@5 50; receipts, 430 head; shipments, none. Lambs firm and scarce at $4 00@6 00.

BALTIMORE—JAN. 26.—Beef Cattle—Market slow and prices ⅛c lower; best beeves, 4¾@5½c; generally rated first quality, 4½@4¾c; medium, 3½@4⅜c; ordinary, ½@3c; most sales, 2¾@5c; receipts, 1,152 head; sales, 1,150 head. The receipts of sheep and lambs were 2,813 head; quotations—sheep, $3 25@3 40.

Foreign Financial.

LONDON, Feb. 1. — Close—Consols, money, 98½; do. account, 98 9-16; New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio 1sts, 30; Canadian Pacific, 89⅝; Erie, 26⅜; Erie 2nds, 106⅜; Illinois Central, 105¾; Mexican ordinary, 23½; St. Paul common, 83⅜; New York Central, 113⅜; Pennsylvania, 56⅜; Reading 26½; Mexican Central new 4s, 67½; bar silver, 38⅜d. Money, ½@¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months bills 1¼ per cent.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £30,000.

PARIS Feb. 1.—Three per cent rentes 97f 60c for the account.

American Stuff in England.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.—Cotton firm with improved demand; American middling, 5⅛d; sales 12,000 bales of which 2,000 were for speculation and export and included 10,900 American; American middling, low middling clause: February, 5 3-64@5 4-64c; February and March, 5 3-64@5 4-64. Wheat steady and demand fair; holders offer moderately. Corn steady and demand fair; mixed western, 4@8½d per cental for old and 4s 8d for new. Beef—Extra India mess, 76s 3d per tierce. Lard—Prime western, 58s per cwt. Butter—United States good 89s per cwt.

The Coffee Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Coffee—Options opened steady and unchanged to 10 points up; closed barely steady 5 points up to 5 points down; sales, 23,000 bags, including: February, 17.35c; March, 17.05@17.10c; April, 16.70@16.80c; May, 16.55@16.65c; June, 16.45@16.55c; July, 16.40@16.45c; September, 16.40c; October, 16.40c; December, 16.25@16.30; spot Rio firmer and quiet; No. 7, 18c.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Pig iron dull and steady; American, $12 75@15 50. Copper dull; lake, $11 95. Lead quiet and firm; domestic, $3 90. Tin inactive; straits, $20 15.

DAIRYMEN AND STOCKMEN!

COTTON SEED MEAL

The par excellence of CATTLE FOOD. Highly recommended for its FLESH and FAT forming and MILK and BUTTER producing qualities. For sale in any quantities, from a sack to car lots.

W. I. CARROLL.
1006 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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ANTI-OPTION WINS.

The Hatch Bill, as Amended, Passed by the United States Senate.

VOTE WAS FORTY TO TWENTY-NINE.

Most of the Talking Against It, but the Votes Were For It.

DENOUNCED AS CENTRALIZING.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The senate got rid to-day of the legislative incubus under which it has labored since the first day of the session. The anti-options bill reached the point at which voting began at 3:15 P. M. The first vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.) to the George substitute, and the amendment was rejected—yeas 21, nays 50. Then the George substitute itself was rejected—yeas 19, nays 51. Finally the bill was passed by a vote of 40 to 29. There were many members of the house of representatives, at times almost as many of them as there were senators, present in the senate chamber during the votes and preliminary discussions of the bill, and the deepest interest was manifested in the proceedings, as well on the floor as in the crowded galleries.

The Chandler resolution requesting the President to enter into negotiations with the commissoners from the provisional government of Hawaii for annexation of the islands, was taken up and after a brief discussion was laid aside without action—the anti-options bill pushing it out of the way.

WALCOTT'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Walcott (Rep., Col.) opposed the anti-options bill as not sanctioned by the constitution, as vicious in principle and not calculated to work benefit but injury to the people in whose interest it professed to be framed. The anti-trust law of a few years ago ought to be a lesson to senators. It had been advocated and passed on the ground that the effect of trade combination was to raise prices; but the only effect of that law had been large contributions from those trusts to the Democratic national committee. [Laughter.] That law has been long enough in force to show that it in no wise affected prices. And now, having learned that lesson, senators were asked to legislate on the theory that the necessary effect of a combination of capital and speculation must be to lower the prices of the necessaries of life and two months of the senate's time had been occupied by an attempt to induce the senate to legislate so as to raise the price of bread. He did not care to discuss the anomaly presented by such a situation. He protested (all other arguments aside) that the senate had no right to spend its time even in the consideration of such legislation unless there was a widespread and intelligent public intereet in its favor. That sentiment did not exist.

NOT YET A NATIONAL ISSUE.

The country had just passed through a presidential contest; and he was safe in asserting that nowhere was anti-option the issue. He admitted that the campaign was not a heated one. There had been nothing in the personnel of either of the candidates to generate heat except among members of the same political party. [Laughter.] He believed that if the bill became a law the effect would be to lower the prices of agricultural products; and the clamors for its repeal would be far louder than were now the demands for its passage. He believed also that half of the senators who would vote for the measure were at heart opposed to it, and would vote so only because they were influenced by the unreasonable demands of grangers at home, who, not knowing what they wanted, asked for the passage of this bill. The real demand for the bill, however, came from the association of millers and from the owners of elevators, who, if they could exclude other bidders, would buy at their own terms and in the months when they needed the grain; and if this inequitable and oppressive measure should become a law they would be the masters of the situation. The bill was a lie upon its face. It was far more immoral than the practices it aimed at.

DELAWARE'S VOICE DIVIDED.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) argued on constitutional grounds against the bill and against the George substitute for it. In conclusion he said that he had occupied so much valuable time of the senate because he regarded the matter as one of transcendent importance and because he desired to explain why he could not vote for the bill or the substitute. In his opinion the measure would overturn the American form of government and throw down every barrier between absolute power and the liberty of the citizen, the liberty of contract, on which civilization in such a large measure depended.

Mr. Higgins (Rep., Del.,) made an argument in favor of the bill. He argued that the system of "future" dealing as practiced in the exchanges was a continental and world-wide interference with the law of supply and demand; and that under it the producers of the country were made the sport of those who chose to gamble in their products. He had no difficulty on the constitutional question either as to the bill or substitute.

THE VOTING BEGINS.

At 3:15 the discussion on the bill was closed and the voting began. The first vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Vilas to strike out of the George substitute the words "options and futures as hereinbefore defined, are hereby declared to be obstructions to and restraints upon commerce among the States and with foreign countries, and to be illegal and void." The vote was: Yeas, 21; nays, 50; so the amendment was defeated.

The next vote was on the George substitute, which proposed to declare the business of the options and futures an obstacle to and restraint upon commerce, and to be illegal and void. It was rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 51.

The question was then on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) made a statement of the reasons which controlled his vote. He regarded the measure as a palpable and admitted fraud on the constitution. It would destroy home rule, local self-government, and the last vestige of the reserved rights of the States.

Mr. Vest spoke of the action of the house of representatives of the Missouri legislature, instructing the senators from that State to vote for the bill, and said that he preferred his own self-respect to personal or political applause. There was sunshine in other places besides Washington City, and the air of the prairies was purer than that of the senate chamber. He should therefore, with the greatest pleasure, vote against the bill.

Various amendments were offered and rejected and the bill was then passed; yeas 40, nays 29.

THE VOTE IN DETAIL.

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Blackburn, Call, Carey, Chandler, Cockrell, Cullom, Davis, Dubois, Faulkner, Felton, Frye, Gallinger, Gordon, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Higgins, Hunton, Irby, Kyle, McMillin, Manderson, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrill, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Proctor, Sherman, Shoup, Squire, Stockbridge, Teller, Turpie, Voorhees, Walthall, Washburn and Wilson—40.

Nays—Messrs. Berry, Blodgett, Butler, Caffery, Cameron, Coke, Daniel, Dawes, Dixon, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Hill, Hiscock, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), McPherson, Mills, Palmer, Platt, Pugh, Ransom, Sawyer, Stewart, Vest, Vilas, White and Wolcott—29.

Pairs were announced between Messrs. Carlisle and Paddock, Aldrich and Quay, Bates and Allen, Jones (Neb.) and Saunders, Pasco and Casey, Vance and Warren.

The bill is one passed by the house of representatives on June 9, 1892, with various senate amendments thereto. Mr. Washburn moved that a conference be asked, and the motion went over.

The credentials of Mr. Mills as senator from Texas for the full term beginning March 4 next were presented and placed on the calendar.

QUARANTINE MEASURES.

Mr. Harris reported back from the committee on epidemic diseases the house quarantine bill with a substitute, being the bill passed by the senate some weeks ago, with the eighth section omitted. This section made an appropriation of $1,000,000, and Mr. Harris's explanation of its omission was that under the house rules a bill or amendment containing an appropriation would have to go to a committee, and he wished to have that delay and obstruction avoided. He asked to have the substitute agreed to, and to have a conference ordered. At the request of Mr. Hill the substitute went over till to-morrow.

The fortification appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Sherman moved to have the Nicaragua bill taken up so as to make it the unfinished business after the appropriation bill. After some discussion the motion was rejected.

FOW WAS VERY INDIGNANT.

The Governor and Senate at Odds Over Watchorn.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1.—The house got down to work again this morning at 11 o'clock, and the members seemed to have acquired new vim from their vacation. Everything was going smoothly until Mr. Fow of Philadelphia arose to a question of privilege. The Philadelphia representative said he had seen an article originally published in a Pittsburgh paper—the *Dispatch*—seriously reflecting on the honor of one of the most prominent men in Western Pennsylvania and on the honesty of the house. The article said that James M. Guffey of Pittsburgh had sent Mr. Fow a check for $100 to be used in procuring legislation for abolishment of the cigarette. This Mr. Fow denied vehemently, so far as he was concerned, and said he had received no check. If he had he would have summoned Mr. Guffey to the floor of the house for an explanation.

A little discussion followed, which was ended by a humorous resolution offered by Mr. Skinner of Fulton directing the clerk to purchase a champion pugilist belt and copy of the Marquis of Queensbury rules and present them to Mr. Fow for the manly way in which he settles cases out of court.

There was a disposition among members to laugh the matter down, but Mr. Fow was very much in earnest, though the affair ended for the time with the Skinner resolution.

A communication relative to the investigation of the State printer was received from the governor, and Speaker Thompson appointed Mr. Lytle of Huntingdon, Mr. Mates of Butler, Mr. Miller of Somerset, Mr. Skinner of Fulton and Mr. Thornton of Fayette to investigate the alleged delay in the printing of public documents. Messrs. Skinner and Lytle asked to be excused, but were not.

Mr. Lawrence of Washington made a brief statement referring to the death of James G. Blaine, and calling attention to the fact that, owing to the adjournment of the house previous to receiving the news of Mr. Blaine's death, suitable action had not yet been taken by Pennsylvania's legislature. He offered a resolution that, should the senate consent, a committee of three from the house and two from the senate be appointed to report resolutions on the death of that eminent man. The resolution was unanimously adopted, as it was in the senate. Messrs. Lawrence of Washington, Butterfield of Erie, and Flanner of Luzerne were appointed on the part of the house, and the senators on the committee will be Brewer of Franklin and Dunlap of Beaver.

The senate asked the concurrence of the house to a petition to the national congress favoring the annexation of Hawaii. The resolution embodying it was opposed by Mr. Riter of Philadelphia, who thought action by the State legislature might embarrass the national government, but it was finally adopted.

The senate resolution appointing a joint legislative committee to inquire into quarantine matters then came up, but was postponed for the present.

A request from the Pennsylvania Sabbath Association for the use of the hall of the house on Tuesday evening, February 14, was granted.

The act to provide for the licensing of lying-in hospitals caused considerable discussion when it came up for second reading, but nothing was accomplished but the driving of the ladies from the gallary and delay until adjournment, which was had until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A CANNIBALISM STORY.

Sailors Draw Lots and Eat One of Their Number.

HAMBURG, Feb. 1.—For 16 days the three sailors rescued from the Norwegian ship Thekla subsisted on human flesh. The three strangled a fourth companion and lived on raw strips of meat cut from his corpse. From the time of their rescue until to-day the three unfortunates have been insane from their sufferings in the rigging of the foundering ship. Two of them recovered sufficiently to-day to tell the story of the Thekla's voyage. The Thekla was in heavy weather, they say, from December 2 when she left Phiadelphia. Her decks were flooded almost constantly, deck houses and rails were swept away and the steering apparatus was broken. When it was found that there was no hope of bringing the ship into port, the master, mate and eight seamen got away in a boat. The other boats had been smashed by the waves before they could be lowered. Nine men were obliged to remain in the rigging. They were unable to get food from below, and five of them, made insane by exposure and privation, jumped overboard. The other four remained aboard from December 22 till January 7, the day of the rescue. On the thirteenth day lots were drawn to determine which one of the four should be killed and eaten. The lot fell twice in succession to a Dutch sailor, and he was strangled and devoured raw by the other three. The only drinking water theseamen got was the dew they licked from the ropes.

WHEN the scalp is atrophied, or shiny-bald, no preparation will restore the hair; in all other cases, Hall's Hair Renewer will start a growth.

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PINKERTON LAWS.

The House Judiciary Committee Still Wrestling With a Report.

MR. BOATNER'S PLAIN OPINION.

Thinks Congress Can Regulate Strikes on Railroads.

COURTS SHOULD BE DEPENDED ON.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The house judiciary committee at its meeting to-day again discussed the report on the Homestead troubles and the Pinkertons, but reached no final conclusion. Another meeting of the committee will be held on Thursday.

To-day's discussion developed further differences of opinion between the members of the committee as to the exact position which should be taken in the report to the house on the legal points raised by the events at Homestead. These differences of opinion do not arise on party lines, as some of the Republicans agree with some of the Democrats in their dissent from what is understood to be the attitude of the majority of the committee. For instance, Representative Ray, Republican, dissents from the conclusion that the Carnegie company had a right to land Pinkertons at their wharf, and in this dissent he is joined by Representative Stockdale, Democrat, of Mississippi.

PINKERTONS ON RAILROADS.

Mr. Boatner of Louisiana holds fast to his opinion that while congress cannot pass a law to forbid corporations employing Pinkertons or from conveying them from one State to another, it can pass a law forbidding interstate carriers from employing Pinkertons or other similar armed guards in cases of strikes, when the running of trains is interfered with. Mr. Boatner is championing this idea with vigor, and it is not impossible he may bring a majority of the committee around to his view and secure in the report a recommendation for legislation on this line. In the opinion which he submitted to the committee he makes a strong argument in support of his position.

He says: "In regard to the use of private detective forces by persons engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, I am clearly of the opinion that congress has power to prevent it by appropriate legislation. The power to 'regulate' commerce between the States necessarily carries with it the power to 'protect,' and it was principally for this purpose the power was granted.

THE POWER OF CONGRESS.

"The power to protect certainly carries with it the right to determine the means of protection, and as congress may leave interstate carriers without protection, and with such protection as may be afforded by the laws and authorities of the several States, so it may, in the exercise of its plenary authority, provide for such police protection as may be necessary to enable the usual means for the conduct of commerce to be employed.

"It is urged by the majority of the committee that as the Pinkerton detective forces have never in any way obstructed interstate commerce, it would be useless to enact legislation which would prevent them from doing so. This position is perfectly sound so far as the action of the Pinkertons themselves is concerned, but the evidence leaves no doubt in my mind that the employment of this class of private police is exceedingly obnoxious to the employes, whose attacks they are retained to repel, and that strikers become inflamed and pass beyond a peaceable settlement because of the bad blood engendered by their employment.

CORPORATIONS SHOULD GO TO COURT.

"If an argument is sound that riots and disorderly crowds should be repressed by lawful police force, and that public officers ought always to enforce the law, it is also sound to insist that interstate carriers and corporations engaged in interstate commerce shall be required to protect their property and rights and redress their wrongs through the medium of the courts and the duly constituted authorities. There would, in my judgment, be nothing unconstitutional in requiring such corporations to apply to the United States courts for protection in case of forcible prevention in operating their trains. The officers who would be assigned to the duty under such circumstances, being clothed with legal authority, would be respected as such, and no such scenes of bloodshed and violence as are described by Mr. Pinkerton in his testimony before the committee would ever have occurred."

BIG CONTRACT TO CARNEGIE.

To Build a Long Elevated Railway in Chicago.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—A contract has been let by the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company to the Carnegie Steel Company, limited, of Pittsburgh, for the construction of 14 miles of road at a price approximating $3,000,000.

The contract with the Carnegie company does not include foundations, ties or rails. The contract is upon the basis of a fixed price per pound for the iron in the form of a completed roadway, as per specifications, the work to be completed by February 1, 1894, barring strikes or injunctions. The railroad company agreed to have the right of way ready as fast as needed, with the same saving clause, a provision which now enters into all important construction contracts.

The Metropolitan elevated has already secured the right of way for the first mile of its main line, beginning at a point about a half mile west of the city limits, immediately south of Harrison street. In a couple of weeks the company will be ready with another mile. W. W. Gurley, general counsel for the Metropolitan company, says that unless something untoward should occur and delay proceedings the right of way for the five miles of main line west of Halsted street should be all secured by the last of March.

The north and south branch lines have not yet been definitely located, but as soon as the condemnation proceedings for right of way for the main line are off the books the grind will begin on the branches. The construction contracts were made upon a basis which will admit of changes in the routes without serious inconvenience to the contractors or increase in the cost. The working plans for about a mile and a half of the west end of the main line within the city limits have been filed in the office of the commissioner of public works.

Have Always Paid Rent!

For a house to live in. This year I have half paid for a cottage, with money which, before I used Sulphur Bitters in my family, was paid to the doctor and druggist. They cured my wife of female weakness.—*W. F. Sampson, Salem, Mass.*

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Thomas E. Ewing	Moon twp
Orpha Hemphill	Moon twp
John Krapps	Allegheny
Margaretha Lager	Allegheny
Michael L. Hass	[illegible]
Emma E. Goodman	[illegible]
Stanisla Pudla	[illegible]
Maryanna Sewiatek	Pittsburgh
Andrew Prybula	Braddock
Mary Blacko	Braddock
Joseph Brill	Beltzhoover
Lue Dewalt	Beltzhoover
Andrew Berdys	Braddock
Mary Balas	Braddock
Joseph Trabert	Pittsburgh
Katharino Shiffauer	Pittsburgh
Henry J. Engler	Sewickley
Josephine E. Teves	Allegheny
Ernest Gawthrop	Indiana
Bessie Davis	Pittsburgh
Samuel Taylor	Allegheny
Sallie Taylor	Allegheny
Patrick Smith	Pittsburgh
Bridget Butler	Wilkinsburg
Louis Kresh	Allegheny
Mary Roslik	Allegheny
Joseph Jennszeniss	Pittsburgh
Rosalia Azczepanska	Pittsburgh
John A. Pihl	McKeesport
Ida Peterson	McKeesport
John B. Smith	Moss
Lydia B. Feil	Moss
Martin Abner	Pittsburgh
Katie Dent	Pittsburgh
Allen E. Ware	Wilkinsburg
Mary E. Hoffman	Wilkinsburg
Adolph Stoelling	Connellsville
Louise Schulz	Connellsville
Wm. Strueble	Brinton
Hannah Regan	Irwin
Henry Hannitsch	Allegheny
Annie Burger	Allegheny
Wm. Hamilton	Pittsburgh
Margaret Kirke	Pittsburgh
Coleman Luxbacher	Lower St. Clair twp
Walburga Poms	Lower St. Clair twp
Joseph Wolkowski	Pittsburgh
Mary Mamel	Pittsburgh
John Chmielewsti	Allegheny
Bertha Sablocka	Allegheny
John Bossart	Pittsburgh
Mary Heckman	Allegheny
S. D. McFall	Tarentum
Jennie K. Negley	Tarentum
John D. Landfair	Allegheny
Louie M. Chambers	Allegheny
Charles W. Wangler	Allegheny
Christina Lieb	Spring Garden
Wm. J. Anderson	Millvale
Emma A. Frederick	Millvale
Israel Goldstein	Pittsburgh
Rachel Landman	Pittsburgh
Michael Brenk	Pittsburgh
Maryanna Kozlowska	Pittsburgh
Matthew McCanoille	Pittsburgh
Mary McGinley	Pittsburgh
Jacob Bekalorevzk	Pittsburgh
Marcyjanna Urbanik	Pittsburgh
James Conobe	Mansfield
Sadie Bennett	Pittsburgh
John Kemper	Pittsburgh
Josephine Fuchs	Pittsburgh
Geo. E. Nickle	Belle Vernon
Gertrude M. Springer	Belle Vernon
Nester Mathiew	Belle Vernon
Flora Gilbert	Belle Vernon
Wm. Warringer	Allegheny
Maria Lang	Allegheny
Stephen Pacak	Pittsburgh
Mary Wancacs	Pittsburgh
Joseph Lapuiska	Pittsburgh
Florence Shatlack	Homestead
Mike Lusla	McKeesport
Barka Cussa	McKeesport
Chas. M. Stewart	Plain Grove
Lulu M. Walton	Harlansburg
Stephen Kish	Duquesne
Mary Beres	Duquesne
Michael Geryk	Pittsburgh
Mary Terney	Pittsburgh
Barth B. Bresnen	Pittsburgh
Mary McDonald	Pittsburgh
Carl Karlowski	McKeesport
Bertha Bolter	McKeesport
Wm. B. Morehead	Tarentum
Margaret Taylor	Harrison township
James M. P. Blutter	Walarba
Bertha L. St. Clair	Hanover township
Henry Gerhardt	Pittsburgh
Mary Schweig	Pittsburgh
Henry Simmons	Pittsburgh
Elizabeth Eva Mueller	Pittsburgh
Frank Schneck	Pittsburgh
Mary P. Becker	Sewickley
George Kakacs	Etna
Katie Komer	Etna
Thomas Koneczni	Pittsburgh
Katharine Swinyczonka	Pittsburgh
Peter Cienanski	Pittsburgh
Taeyjanna Pawlik	Pittsburgh
John F. Buck	Walls station
Agnes Caldwell	Walls station
Wm. Zenger	Pittsburgh
Mary Cluse	Pittsburgh
Gottfried Meyer, Jr	Pittsburgh
Theressa Reiber	Allegheny
Wladyshaw Kurzawske	Scott township
Francisca Mateanowiska	Scott township
James B. McCormick	St. Louis, Mo
A. Gertrude Cargo	Pittsburgh
Frank Wiegand	Allegheny
Maggie Mages	Allegheny
Joseph B. Watterson	Pittsburgh
Theressa Phillips	Pittsburgh
Joseph Embs	Grapeville
Caroline Wehrle	Pittsburgh
Philip Lesenc	Braddock
Barbara Gostyn	Braddock
Michael Pasnik	Braddock
Paraszky Mihalysk	Braddock
George Schorr	Pittsburgh
Margaretha Schuster	Pittsburgh
Vincent Urbus	Pittsburgh
Pauline J. Gawronczak	Pittsburgh
Charles Drieling	McKeesport
Margaretta Albrecht	Pittsburgh
August Ritter	Apollo
Marguerite Hengesh	Apollo
Wm. Rummel	Allegheny
Rosa Serm	Allegheny
Wm. F. Youngk	Wilkinsburg
Mary Heard	Wilkinsburg
Karl Jungbluth	Pittsburgh
Emma Rosnan	Pittsburgh
James McFarlane	Cleveland, O
Rose Jones	Allegheny
Edward D. Watson	Allegheny
Sadie A. Moss	Crafton
Thomas Haivy	Pittsburgh
Maria Fahy	Pittsburgh
Danko Markovics	Pittsburgh
Mary Valcsak	Pittsburgh
Robert P. Leonard	Allegheny
Sarah J. Riley	Allegheny
Frank W. Rudy	Sharpsburg
Leah E. Staley	Sharpsburg
Wm. Mitchell	Dravosburg
Eliza Hays	Mifflin township
Thos. J. McEldoweney	Belle Vernon
Hattie M. Ruff	Pittsburgh
George Ketterer	Pittsburgh
Magdalena Salt	Pittsburgh
Matheis Brandlhofer	Allegheny
Elizabeth Ott	Allegheny
John Utz	Pine township
Lavenia Irwin	McCandless township
Nicholas Lawrence	Allegheny
Lena Marinzel	Allegheny
John Martineak	Braddock
Evsza Foryne	Braddock
Gottfried McFessel	Pittsburgh
Christina Hoepfel	Pittsburgh
Albert Vunderhoh	Pittsburgh
Petronela Skrzypozak	Pittsburgh
George Polak	Braddock
Mary Sedlak	Braddock
Wm. M. Morris	Pittsburgh
Isabella Rainey	Pittsburgh
M. J. Mulvaney	Pittsburgh
Mary A. Connolly	Pittsburgh
Wm. Shea	Pittsburgh
Hettie Dougan	Pittsburgh

DIED.

ARNAUD—At New Orleans, La., Sunday, January 22, 1893, LEILA ARNAUD, nee Gelstone, daughter of the late Thomas and Anna E. Gelstone, in her 24th year.

BAUERSCHMIDT—At 8 A. M., January 24, 1893, Mrs. MARGARET BAUERSCHMIDT, relict of Casper Bauerschmidt, aged 53 years.

DEVLIN—On Tuesday, January 24, 1893, at 9:30 A. M., WILLIAM, son of John and Martha Devlin, in his 2d year.

DIFFENBACHER—At Danville, Pa., on Monday morning, January 23, 1893, Rev. D. S. DIFFENBACHER, in his 58th year.

GRAFF—On Monday, January 23, 1893 at 9 A. M., at residence, near Kensington, O., ANNA BARBARA LOBENGIER, wife of Matthew Graff.

HOLMES—Suddenly, on Tuesday, January 24, 1893, at 3 P. M., WILLIAM HOLMES, aged 70 years, at his residence, 219 Frankstown avenue, East End.

HANRAHAN—On Monday, January 23, 1893, at 10:30 P. M. JOHANNA M., wife of Wm. Hanrahan, aged 59 years.

REEL—On Tuesday, January 24, 1893, at 3:40 A. M., JOHN A. REEL, in the 62d year of his age.

STITTLE—On Wednesday morning, January 25, 1893, at 6:30 o'clock, SARAH, relict of John Stittle, in her 58th year.

WALTERS—Suddenly, on Tuesday, January 24, 1893, GEORGE J. WALTERS, in his 73d year, at his residence, corner of Bertha and Sycamore streets, Thirty-second ward, Mt. Washington.

WINGERSON—On Tuesday, January 24, 1893, at 9:35 P. M., CHARLES A., Jr., infant son of Charles A. and Clara Wingerson, nee Halzinger.

WILHELM—On Friday, January 20, 1893, at San Antonia, Tex., HENRY WILHELM, husband of Mrs. Edith Eaton Wilhelm, in his 45th year.

BARTEL—On Tuesday, January, 24, 1893, at 4 P. M., at the residence of her grandparent, J. A. Bartel, No. 43 Franklin street, Allegheny, EVA M. BARTEL, in her 17th year.

CLARK—On Wednesday, January 25, 1893, at 11:30 A. M., ADA M., youngest daughter of Austin M. and Mollie E. Clark, in her 17th year.

CLEARY—On Tuesday, January 24, 1893, at 11:45 P. M., MARY CLEARY, aged 26 years.

DAVIES—On Wednesday, January 25, 1893, at 3:55 P. M., THOMAS DAVIES, in his 37th year.

DENTENBERG—On Thursday morning, January, 26, 1893, CASPER A. DENTENBERG, in his 84th year.

O'CONNOR—On Wednesday, January 25, 1893, at 9:45 A. M., JAMES PATCHELL O'CONNOR, oldest son of James and Annie M. O'Connor, aged 8 years and 10 months.

RUECKEISEN—On Tuesday, January 24, 1893, at 3 o'clock P. M., CHRISTINA, beloved wife of Wm. Rueckeisen, aged 69 years 8 months 21 days.

RING—On Wednesday, January 25, 1893, at 10:40 A. M., ANNIE C. RING, aged 3 years and 11 months.

WEBER—On Tuesday, January 24, 1893, at 10:55 P. M., MINNIE ALBERTA WEBER, daughter of George A. and Annie Weber, at their residence on Perrysville avenue, near Milroy avenue, aged 2 years 2 months and 4 days.

WEBER—On Tuesday, January 24, 1893, at 10:55 P. M., MINNIE ALBERTA WEBER, daughter of George A. and Annie Weber, at their residence on Perrysville avenue, near Milroy avenue, aged 2 years 2 months 4 days.

ANDREWS—On Thursday, January 26, 1893, at 7:30 A. M., J. P. ANDREWS, at his late residence, 225 Dinwiddie street.

CRAIG—ALEXANDER CRAIG, January 26, 1893, at 11 o'clock A. M., aged 47 years 8 months and 16 days.

GALLAGHER—On January 26, 1893, at 11 A. M., MARY M. GALLAGHER, aged 74 years.

KOCHENDOERFER—On Thursday morning at 6:35 o'clock, EDNA, oldest daughter of August and Minnie Kochendoerfer, in her 5th year.

MAGEE—On Thursday, January 26, 1893, at 9 A. M., MARGARET, wife of Owen Magee.

POWELL—On Wednesday, January 25, 1893, MARY ANN POWELL, widow of Luke Powell of Staffordshire, England, in her 54th year.

SLATOR—At her residence, McKeesport, Pa., on Thursday, January 26, 1893, at 6 o'clock A. M., Mrs. KATE SLATOR, daughter of the late James and Catherine E. Boyle, aged 37 years.

WERNERT—On Thursday, January 26, 1893, at 5:30 P. M., LILLIAN M., beloved and eldest daughter of Joseph R. and Annie Fisher Wernert aged 11 years 1 month.

BORDEN—On Friday, January 27, 1893, a 10:30 A. M., HOWARD RICHARD BORDEN aged 3 years 5 months and 5 days, son of Wm. J. and Molly Borden, nee Byerly.

BESTERMAN—On Friday, January 27, 1893, at 2:30 A. M., FLORINTINE ANNA, youngest child of H. G. and Mary Besterman, aged 9 months and 7 days.

DUFF—On Friday, January 27, 1893, at 2:45 A. M., Dr. JOHN M. DUFF, in his 46th year.

DE MARTINI—On Saturday, January, 28, 1893, at 12:15, ROSA, youngest daughter of H. S. and Florinda De Martini, aged 4 years and 4 months.

FARRELL—On Friday, January 27, 1893, at 7 o'clock P. M., MICHAEL FARRELL, in his 40th year.

GEORGE—On Thursday, January 26, 1893, at 6 A. M., JOHN A. GEORGE, aged 76 years.

KELLY—On Thursday, January 26, 1893, at 11:20, MARIA KELLY, aged 65 years, mother of Louis A. and Edward A. Kelly.

KERR—Suddenly, at 3 o'clock Friday morning, January 27, 1893, at her residence, No. 18 Niagara street, Oakland, East End, Mrs. CHARLOTTE E. TAYLOR, wife of T. L. Kerr and daughter of Rev. W. G. Taylor, D. D., in the 41st year of her age.

LITTELL—Friday afternoon, January 27, 1893, at 5 o'clock, GEORGE, youngest son of James and Annie Littell.

MARTIN—On Thursday, January 26, 1893 at 7:45 P. M., MARGARET CONNELLY, beloved wife of John A. Martin.

NAUMAN—On Wednesday, January 25, 1893, at 10 o'clock P. M., EMMA, wife of Lewis Nauman, aged 30 years and 11 months.

VAN KIRK—On Friday, January 27, 1893, Mrs. SAMUEL VAN KIRK of near Elizabeth.

WIER—On Friday, January 27, 1893, at 7:10 A. M., CATHARINE WIER, in her 82d year.

YOUNG—On Thursday, January 26, 1893, at 7 P. M., EMERSON L., son of Robert and the late Lizzie A. Young, in his 20th year.

BURKER—At the residence of her son-in-law, W. J. Barnes, No. 4255 Fifth avenue, on Saturday morning, January 28, 1893, HANNAH C., relict of George Barker, in her 75th year.

BROOKS—At Bellevue, Pa., at 7:15 Sunday morning, January 29, 1893, Miss MARY C. BROOKS, sister of Mrs. B. Irwin McClure.

FLANNERY—On Saturday, January 28, 1893, at 12:50 P. M., EDITH, infant daughter of James J. and Hattie E. Flannery, aged 7 months 6 days.

LETZKUS—On Saturday, January 28, 1893, at 6:20 P. M., HOMER W., son of William J. and Anna Letzkus, aged 3 years 6 months.

MORRISON—On Saturday, January 28, 1893, at 5 o'clock A. M., HARRY O. MORRISON, in his 24th year.

McKEE—On Friday, January 27, 1893, at 2:10 P. M., JAMES R. McKEE, son of the late John A. McKee.

McVICKER—On Saturday, January 28, at 2 A. M., JAMES McVICKER, SR., formerly captain of Company K, Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, at his family residence, Hoboken, W. P. R. R., aged 74 years.

O'LEARY—At residence, 269 West Carson street, Southside, on Saturday, January 28, 1893, at 8 A. M., Mrs. MARGARET O'LEARY, relict of Jeremiah O'Leary.

REIMAN—At her residence, No. 3504 Penn avenue, on Thursday evening, January 26, 1893, at 8:45 o'clock, MARY P., wife of A. L. Reiman, in the 51st year of her age.

SCANLON—On Friday, January 27, 1893, at 9:30 A. M., TIMOTHY SCANLON, aged 32 years.

WALLACE—On Saturday, January 28, 1893, at 1 A. M., LOUISA A. LOGAN, wife of John Wallace, in her 53d year.

ZOLLER—At her husband's residence, 5 Adams street, Allegheny, on Friday, January 27, at 11:55 P. M., MARY A. ZOLLER, in her 51st year.

DICKINSON—On Saturday, January 28, 1893, at 3:10 P. M., Mrs. JENNIE M. DICKINSON, widow of Henry C. Dickinson, and mother of Geo. C. Adams.

HOLZHEIMER—On Saturday, January 28, 1893, at 6 A. M., JOSEPH HOLZHEIMER, SR., aged 54 years.

LEWIS—On Sunday, January 29, 1893, at 1 P. M., MYRNA ELEANOR, daughter of M. W. and Eleanor Lewis, aged 8 months 6 days.

McCARTNEY—Sunday, January 29, 1893, at 10 P. M., ROBERT McCARTNEY, aged 21 years.

SCHENDEL—On Saturday, January 28, 1893, at 11 A. M., CHARLES J. SCHENDEL, aged 3 years 8 months and 4 days, second son of C. J. and Ella M. Schendel.

WALPER—On Saturday, January 28, at 4:15 P. M., MARY AGATHA, wife of August Walper, in the 67th year of her age.

ARLT—At her residence in Robinson township, on Sunday, January 29, 1893, at 11:30 P. M., WILHELMINE, relict of Joseph Arlt, in her 77th year.

BEATTY—On Monday, January 30, 1893, at 10 A. M., CATHARINE, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Beatty.

GOLMER—On Monday, January 30, 1893, at 2 o'clock P. M., WILLIAM T., oldest son of Mr. Frederick W. Golmer, in the 28th year of his age.

LEWIS—On Monday afternoon, January 30, 1893, at 2:30 o'clock, SARAH MORROW, wife of Amos Lewis, in the 74th year of her age.

PALMER—On Monday, January 30, 1893, at 3:15 A. M., GEORGE W., the beloved husband of Naomi Palmer, in his 56th year.

SMITH—On Monday, January 30, 1893, at 5 P. M., ELLA COX, wife of William Smith, in her 19th year.

SCHMIDT—On Sunday, January 29, 1893, at 10:21 P. M., at residence, 32 and 34 Seventh avenue, Captain HENRY SCHMIDT of Co. A., Fourteenth regiment, N. G. P., aged 41 years 2 months and 25 days.

WADE—On Saturday, January 28, 1893, at 9:50 P. M., A. ANNIE, beloved wife of Levi Wade.

YOUNG—On Sunday, January 29, 1893, at 2:30 P. M., MARY TEMME, wife of C. P. Young, aged 35 years and 7 months.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

B. & B.

JUST RECEIVED!

A large sacrifice purchase of FINE MINK CAPES and MANTLES, 20-inch Box Capes, up to 33-inch Mantles, with the new taped tail borders. PRICES on these that's more to your interest to see than ours to tell about, if you want fine goods for much less money than their worth.

A lot of extra good Black Raccoon Capes, $12 and $15 ones, at $5.

A lot of fine, real Black Astrakhan Fur Muffs, $1.50.

A lot of Children's fine White Fur Thibet Sets, $2.50 ones, at $1.25 a set.

If you want anything good in the Jacket or Wrap line for yourself or children, you want to come. The entire stock of fine goods in this immense Cloak Room is being cleared.

BOGGS & BUHL,
ALLEGHENY.

LUXURIOUS

BRASS AND IRON.

Extra strong IRON BEDSTEAD, outside frame of one-inch tubing, with double woven wire mattress complete

3 FEET WIDE, $7, Including Wire Mattress.

3½ FT. WIDE, $12.
4 FT. WIDE, $12.50.
4½ FT. WIDE, $13.

Brass and Iron Combination Black Bedstead, with extended foot rail, 1-inch posts, and superior double woven wire mattress complete at prices annexed. Add $1 for "Delos" white enamel finish, gold decorated.

3 FT WIDE
3½ FT. WIDE
4 FT. WIDE
4½ FT. WIDE
$25.50

All Brass Bedsteads (design above) with 1-inch posts, and complete with superior double woven wire mattress, $25.50. The brass is finished in French lacquer, which will not tarnish. For same bed with extended foot rail, add $4.00.

N. B.—With ample factory facilities and best workmen, we make mattresses of guaranteed quality. We also reupholster old mattresses and parlor suites, with a large line of furniture coverings to select from.

O. McCLINTOCK & Co.
FURNITURE·CARPETS·CURTAINS
BEDDING
33 FIFTH AVE.

WHO WILL BE OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?

Harrison or Cleveland?

AND WHAT WILL BE THEIR RESPECTIVE POPULAR VOTES?

To the closest guesser of Harrison's Popular Vote we will present a complete set of the

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

To the closest guesser of Cleveland's Popular Vote we will present a beautiful set of

CHARLES DICKENS WORKS.

The above is an extract from an advertisement which we published last fall. The award has been made, as the following letter will show:

PITTSBURGH, January 30, 1893.

MESSRS. FLEISHMAN & CO.:

GENTLEMEN—In the contest for prizes to the nearest guesses on the popular vote at the last election, your committee decided to use the New York Herald's statement of the result. The official figures are: Cleveland, 5,554,561; Harrison, 5,185,028.

We find the closest guess to Cleveland's vote was by Thomas Morgan, Halsey, Linn county, Oregon, who guessed 5,555,555.

The closest guess to Harrison's vote was by H. Taylor, corner Boyd and Forbes streets, city, who guessed 5,187,42.6 Yours truly,

W. M. BIDDLE, The Dispatch,
EDWARD HOPE, The Post,
JOHN L. GRIBBIN, The Leader.

To the committee, consisting of Messrs. Biddle, Hope and Gribbin, representing The Dispatch, The Post and The Leader, we tender our cordial thanks for their courtesy in this matter. To the winners we offer our congratulations, and to the thousands who in their guesses came "so near and yet so far" to the prizes we offer this consoling information:

You did not win either the Encyclopedia Britannica or the set of Dickens, but for the next 10 days we will sell these works at reduced prices, viz:

The Encyclopædia Britannica, Ninth Edition, Half Russia.

1 volume	$ 1.50
5 volumes	7.25
10 volumes	14.00
25 volumes	34.50
Extra—American Supplements, 3 volumes	7.25
The 28 volumes (complete set) with an $8 Revolving Book Case thrown in free	40.00

Dickens Complete Works.

The new "University Edition," in the best half calf, 15 vols.. $14.00

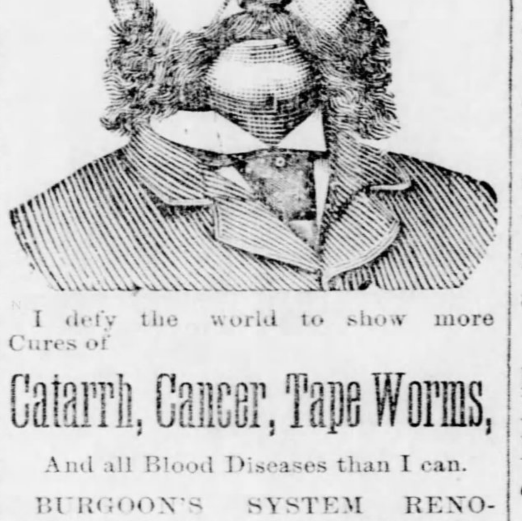
In fact our Book Department offers immense bargains this month to all book buyers, as the department is positively to be closed by March 1, and we are selling books at cost, and, in fact, at almost any price.

Queries by mail promptly answered, and all information about books and prices cheerfully given.

FLEISHMAN & CO., 504, 506 and 508 MARKET STREET

Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

KNOW ME BY MY WORKS.



I defy the world to show more Cures of

Catarrh, Cancer, Tape Worms,

And all Blood Diseases than I can.

BURGOON'S SYSTEM RENOVATOR, the Wonder of the World for all Blood Diseases. At all Drug Stores and 47 Ohio Street, Allegheny City.

DR. J. A. BURGOON

I have removed 257 tape worms from living subjects in 42 months. Send stamps for circular and information. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

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HAY, GRAIN AND COMMISSION,

ESTABLISHED 1867.

DANIEL McCAFFREY,
238 and 240 Fifth Ave.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Consignments of and orders for hay solicited. my21-W-1y

ADVICE TO DYSPEPTICS.

CONTENTS—Dyspepsia and its causes. Experience of a sufferer. Liver complaint a twin disorder. Constipation a result of dyspepsia. Food to be taken. Food to be avoided. Mailed free to any address. JOHN H. McALVIN, Lowell, Mass., 14 years city treasurer. no5-W-16t

WE WANT AT ONCE

Reliable men in every section of America to represent us, advertise and keep our show cards tacked up in towns, on trees and fences along public roads. Steady work in your own county. $70 A MONTH. SALARY and EXPENSES Advanced Every 15 Days. FRANCO-GERMAN ELECTRIC CO. Cincinnati, O.

ja14-W4t

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

The publishers of TH[E] WEEKLY POST have secured a number of the Columbian souvenir 50-cent coins, date of 1892. As these coins are already becoming scarce, and sell for a premium already, they will be very valuable as mementoes of the great Exposition and of the Columbian year.

These coins will be offered as premiums for THE WEEKLY POST. For every club of ten NEW subscribers, at 90 cents each, the getter up of the club will receive one of these coins.

We want 20,000 new readers for THE WEEKLY POST in 1893, and we will get them.

FLURRY IN COINS.

Big Premiums Offered For World's Fair Souvenir Coins Dated 1892.

From a Contemporary.

Coin collectors are on the run for the new World's Fair souvenir half dollar bearing the date of 1892. In Pittsburgh yesterday some sold at $2 apiece, a premium of $1 on the price fixed. In New York it is reported the same price is being offered, and in Chicago they are selling at from $1.25 to $1.50. There were but about $850,000 of these pieces coined with the date 1892, the remainder to bear the date of the present year, hence the scramble for them among curiosity seekers.

EUROPE'S NEXT WAR.

It Is Certain to Come at an Early Day, and Will Be a Gigantic Struggle.

VAST ARMIES ARE IN READINESS.

Something About the Men Who Will Likely Command Them.

STRENGTH OF OPPOSING FORCES.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—In spite of the pacific utterances with which the rulers of the great powers interlarded their New Year's speeches, the talk on the exchanges, in the bureaus and in military circles is all of the approach of war. A settled conviction is present everywhere that not many months will pass before Europe will be agitated from east to west and from north to south by the first throes of the most stupendous conflict that history has ever recorded. True, there is a lack of indefinite localization in the apprehension. One expects that war will break out here and another there; one believes that this cause and another that cause will provoke hostilities, but it is the

ALEXANDER III.

general state of tension, jealousy and suspicion pervading the whole continent of Europe, apparent to the most superficial observer, which really furnishes cause for alarm. When the explosives are strewn so thickly over so wide an area as they now are, it would be rash to predict in what precise point the igniting spark may fall. It may be flung by some obscure soldier in a trivial act of indiscretion, by some false report, or by a fancied breach of diplomatic etiquette, such as precipitated the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, but however it may come, come it will and that soon, or all the political prophets have mistaken the indications.

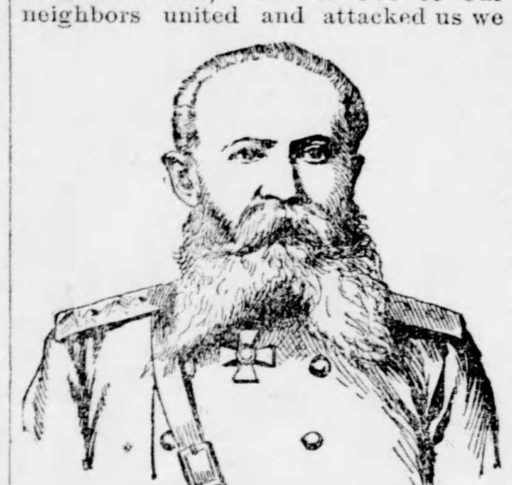
But while no point of the compass is overlooked, two storm-centers, one in the west and the other in the east, are watched with anxious gaze. From France or from the Balkans the storm signals may wave at any moment. European statesmen have learned from experience how easily the elements gather in either quarter. In the 21 years that have passed since Sedan, not one step has been taken on the French side toward reconciliation with her enemy. The hope of recovering her lost provinces has never paled in the minds of her people. The heavy financial burdens laid upon their shoulders by their government have been cheerfully borne in the hope that they brought nearer the day of revenge and retaliation. Such patience as there has been has been the patience of those who wait for assured victory. And the situation is the more ominous because the danger is not one of the conflict of dynastic ambitions, but the deep-rooted hatred and resentment of a whole people. Germany has not misunderstood the signs. She is aware that her enemy is nerving herself for a life-and-death struggle, and that it will not be with an army but with a nation that she will have to contend when the attitude of sullen reticence is exchanged for active hostility. In Germany, as in France, there is no question of the conflict coming sooner or later, and not a few of the most astute observers are of opinion that the sooner it comes the better for both countries. The burdens of taxation and of enforced military service, the conditions of a war in a time of peace, paralyze all industries and cannot too soon be relieved by a decisive combat that will settle the question of predominance for a century to come.

But it is in the Balkans that the sentinels of the cabinets expect to see the first flames break forth. That trouble should be apprehended from that quarter is a retribution for past blunders. The Berlin conference of 1878 could not have taken more effective measures than it did for future disturbance. The diplomats, in their eagerness to undo the natural results of the war and to check the Russian advance toward Constantinople, took precisely the course to prevent a permanent settlement of the trouble. To have interposed a strong barrier to Muscovite progress would have been the wisest step, as probably many of them are now aware. It would be of little concern to the great powers how the nations in the

KING HUMBERT.

Balkan region settled their disputes, if it were not that any approach to a settlement becomes a new ground of offense in the suspicion that it is the product of Russian or Austrian diplomacy. Thus a rising in any one of the Balkan states is liable to involve Russia and Austria in a quarrel in which the allies of each would naturally take part.

In his recent speech to the reichstag committee, Chancellor von Caprivi freely admitted the danger to which Germany was exposed. As the new army bill was pending it was his policy to emphasize the danger, though our knowledge of the facts exonerates him from the suspicion of exaggerating it. "We can ward off an attack by France," he said, quoting from the memoranda of Von Moltke, "but if two of our neighbors united and attacked us we



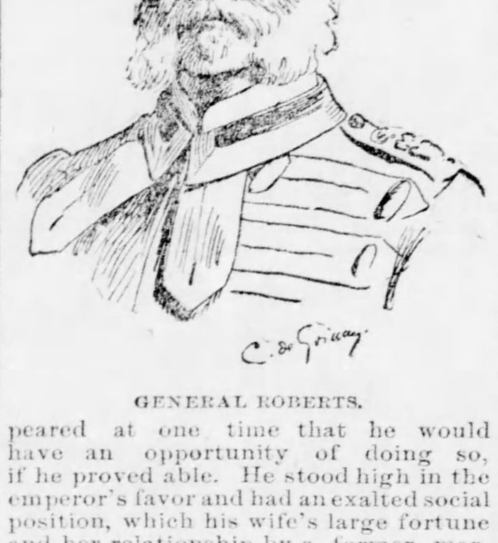
GENERAL GOURKO.

should need the assistance of another power." As in the same interview the chancellor expressed his conviction that an entente existed between Russia and France in regard to military arrangements, there could not be any doubt about the meaning of his quotation. It is in this need of Germany that the probability of an early war arises. Neither Austria nor Italy, the other two members of the triple alliance, is able to bear the heavy burdens entailed by the obligations of the treaty. The fact is well known here and throughout Europe. The knowledge of it in Berlin leads to the natural conclusion that it would be better for Germany if a conflict was precipitated now, while she has the two allies, than to wait the course of events and drift toward a struggle which might come when both those allies or one of them had become unable to keep her engagements. That it will be deliberately provoked, no one believes, but while the conviction exists that it is inevitable and that a distinct advantage is to be gained by precipitating it, the chances of a prolongation of peace are materially diminished. With the imminence of the gigantic struggle in mind, the personality of the leaders becomes a subject of deep interest and there is a natural desire to know what there is to be known of the men whose names will soon be on every man's lips.

At the head of the German army the emperor will be the most conspicuous figure. An impression is prevalent that "that young man," as Bismarck now calls him, is too fond of posing and making speeches about whom he intends to crush, to be of much account in the great struggle. But so people thought of his great predecessor, Frederick the Great. The emperor is without doubt a thorough soldier, familiar with every branch of the service, and capable of taking a prominent part in a campaign. He is by virtue of his position commander-in-chief, and the interest he takes in the army and the efforts he personally makes to keep up its discipline indicate that he intends to omit no part of a commander-in-chief's duties should his army have to take the field.

Next to the emperor in responsibility must be counted General Count von Schlieffen, the chief of the general staff. How important to the welfare of the army is the efficient discharge of his duty may be realized from the fact that the general staff has the charge of the movement, quartering, and engagement of troops and the drawing up and conveyance of orders. Count von Schlieffen has now been chief of the general staff for less than two years. He succeeded Count von Waldersee in 1890. Prior to that time Von Schlieffen had been quartermaster general.

Von Waldersee has been promised by the emperor the command of one of the armies which Germany will place in the field in the event of war. At present he is in command of the Ninth army corps in Schleswig-Holstein. He was a pupil and afterward the assistant of Germany's renowned strategist Von Moltke, and at the latter's death became his successor. It was his ambition to occupy as large a place in public esteem as Von Moltke had done, and it ap-



GENERAL ROBERTS.

peared at one time that he would have an opportunity of doing so, if he proved able. He stood high in the emperor's favor and had an exalted social position, which his wife's large fortune and her relationship by a former marriage to the empress helped him to maintain. The emperor, however, wished to have no man near him who might divide the honors with him and besides did not relish the pertinacity with which Von Waldersee urged upon him schemes of impractical army development. His appointment, therefore, to the Schleswig-Holstein command relieved the emperor without publicly humiliating the Count. He is a man of considerable military experience, though only 52 years of age. His wife is an American lady by birth, but when he married her, she was the widow of Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein.

Another prominet leader is likely to be General von Alvensleben, who won his fame in the 1870 campaign. He was in command of a famous cavalry corps and distinguished himself by his personal valor as well as by his skill and vigilance as a commander. It was said at the time that it was largely due to his foresight and rapid movement, that the whole of Bazaine's forces in Metz were compelled to surrender. His prompt action convinced them of the hopelessness of the plan devised for cutting their way through the German ranks.

The help which Austria could render to Germany in a conflict, if indeed it is not she who is a principal requiring help, is almost an unknown quantity so far as generalship is concerned. The Austrian army of the present day is almost denuded of generals of European reputation. In her struggle with Prussia they had little opportunity of winning fame and since that time many have died or retired from service. That she has able and skilful generals is very probable, but their capacity in the majority of cases has yet to be tested against a powerful army. It may be that it was to this fact that Caprivi alluded when he spoke of the weakness existing in the Austrian army. The full total strength of the entire army, including the landwehr but exclusive of the landstrum, is 812,500 men.

The chief command under the emperor is vested in the inspector general. That officer is now the Archduke Albrecht who is in his 76th year. He has been famous in his day and his brilliant defense of the Quadrilateral against the forces of Victor Emanuel established his reputation of generalship, but at his advanced age his help in a war would, if he lives, be almost exclusively limited to an advisory capacity. Next in rank to the archduke is the chief of staff, General von Beck, who has seen active service, but not in high command. Probably the man whose service in the Austrian army we shall hear of most is Count Pegasevitch, the Croatian general who is in command of the fourth army corps. He is a brilliant cavalry officer in the

COUNT WALDERSEE.

prime of life with a valor and dash approaching recklessness.

The military organization of Italy, the third member of the triple alliance, is mainly the work of General Ricotti, who, profiting by experience in the campaigns of 1866 and 1870, thoroughly remodeled the military system. The regular army comprises three classes, aggregating 634,000 men of all arms. The first and second classes have each received three years' full training, but the men of the second class, having completed that period, are permitted to resume their occupations and are regarded as on furlough, being recalled annually for a brief period of drill. The third class are the complementary troops, who have received a shorter period of training. Besides

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

this force is a militia of 840,000 similarly divided, according to the length of the term of service and the conditions on which they can be summoned to the field. In addition to her land force Italy has also a formidable navy.

Turning to the other side of the field, the triple alliance is confronted with the vast and thoroughly organized forces of France and Russia. The reorganization of her army has been the main business of France since Sedan. The French felt chagrined, mortified, humiliated in the eyes of the world, and determined that the honor of the nation must be rehabilitated with all thoroughness and all speed. Unlike Austria, who took her defeat patiently, France demanded that preparations for revenge be made forthwith, and no expenditure has been grudged that would tend to make her army efficient. Profiting by her experience of the inestimable service which von Moltke rendered to the Germans she looked around for a skillful strategist. She found him in General Mirabel, who is as much of the von Moltke type as a Frenchman can be. He is a cool-headed, calm, calculating man of about 60 years of age, an excellent tactician, as he proved himself to be in the recent maneuvers and of the quiet self-reliant temperament so rarely found in Gallic flesh. He did not attain the rank of general of division until 1880, though he has served in all the wars in which France has been engaged since the Crimean war.

The French commander-in-chief is General Saussier. He is best known as

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

the military governor of Paris, a position requiring peculiar qualities of a high order. That he has been successful in several trying crises argues con-

Continued on Twelfth Page.

SPORTING GOSSIP.

W. C. Temple's Record-Breaking Career as President and Club Owner.

POPULAR CAPT. KERR IN COMMAND.

The 15-Inning Pittsburgh-Savannah Game in the South in 1886.

BIG-MOUTHED PUGS WON'T FIGHT.

The retirement of W. C. Temple from base ball was the only local event of the week. His life as a president and principal owner of a National league club was the shortest on record. A little more than a year ago he was unknown to fame, and only a few people had heard of him as one of the most enthusiastic cranks who attended the games at Exposition park. He could always be found in one of the boxes on the roof of the grand stand, cheering with the heartiest and groaning with the loudest, as the fortunes of the home team ebbed and flowed. He was wrapped up in the national game and took no pains to conceal his affection, nor did he attempt to deceive anybody as to the state of his feelings toward the home club. The umpire who was unfortunate enough to give the other side a close decision at once discovered the object of the blonde young man's solicitude. When Mr. Temple entered base ball actively it was but natural that, like his enthusiasm, he should rush onward and upward. He at once secured a controlling interest, became president and ran things to suit himself.

President Temple's ambition was to give Pittsburgh a pennant winning team. In working out this object he came in conflict with League authority and showed fight before his name hardly had time to vibrate through the ancient halls of base ball. He claimed Denny Lyons and John Grim, and only yielded them when he found himself pressed into the last ditch. He dropped McGunnigle and put Buckenberger at the head of his forces and away they went, reaching a higher point in the League race than a Pittsburgh team ever attained before. The team would have gone higher to a certainty had Temple not changed commanders by deposing Buckenberger and elevating Burns in the middle of the season. He has long rued this step and the subsequent trouble and expense of a damage suit. It was not to be expected that a man of Mr. Temple's inexperience should go through the season without making mistakes. During the past season Mr. Temple's private business was reported to have suffered from his connection with base ball. His firm suggested a rest, and finally persuaded him to forsake the diamond altogether. He followed the advice, and will undoubtedly now begin to blossom again as a first-class crank.

The purchase of Mr. Temple's stock by W. W. Kerr, Phil Auten and Al Buckenberger, puts the club in the control of the first named gentlemen. Mr. Auten was never known to interfere in anything the club officials did, and it is not likely that he will begin now. Therefore it is quite certain that Mr. Kerr will be the ruling spirit. The club, viewed from all standpoints, could not be placed in better hands. As a business man Mr. Kerr ranks among the first in the city, and his three years experience of the practical side of base ball has given him a knowledge that is certain to prove beneficial. There was perhaps never a more popular man connected with the local club, and certainly not a man more universally respected. He has not an enemy in the world, for his word is as good as his bond. He will never make an empty noise in the League, for his modesty is only equaled by his integrity. The coming season promises to be one of peace and smooth sailing. The team will be entirely in the hands of Manager Buckenberger, and it is safe to say that he will have absolute control in the broadest sense of the phrase. He did not enjoy this privilege last season, having been crossed on several occasions.

The scheduled Southern trip of the Pittsburgh club next March reminds one of the first trip the team took into Dixie land for preliminary practice. It was in 1886. The teams of the South were strong aggregations in those days and liable to take a game from any nine. The people were enthusiastic and gave the game royal support. Even the earthquake, which occurred in Charleston the same year, could not detract from the interest. The Alleghenys on March 29 played the Savannahs and won only after a hotly contested game of 15 innings by a score of 1 to 0. Morris and Carroll were Pittsburgh's battery and Neal and Stockwell pitched and caught for Savannah. Morris was touched up for three hits and Neal for six. Morris gave one base on balls and struck out 13, and Neal gave three bases on balls and struck out 11 men. It was a great game, and both sides fought for every inch of vantage. For 14 innings neither side scored. In the fifteenth, after two men were out, Morris reached first base on a wild throw by Savannah's third baseman. Kuehne ran for Morris, stole second, and came home on a single by Pop Smith. Singularly only one man on each side in that famous game played in the League last season—Tom Brown with Louisville and Eugene Moriarity with St. Louis.

Savannah's batting order in the game was as follows: Moriarity, l; Hoatling, m; Strief, 2d; Fields, 1st; Miller, s; Gillen, r; Stockwell, c; Neal, p; Murray, 3d. Not a run did the Savannah's make, though Moriarity and Strief each made a three-bagger. Pete Hoatling, the famous old player, was then taking his first downward course in a minor league, and is now tending bar for his brother-in-law in Cleveland. George Strief, who at last reports was a policeman in Cleveland, and Jim Fields were once members of the Allegheny team. Fields played first base for the Alleghenys part of the season before (1885) until he was supplanted by Milton Scott, and finished with Baltimore. Last year he played first for the Albanys. J. A. Miller, the short stop, never rose to distinction and soon flickered out. Tom Gillen was a fine catcher, and in 1887 was engaged by the great Detroit team. He met with an accident in a game before the season opened aud never recovered. He died January 26, 1889. Lew Stockwell played a short time with the Cleveland League club in 1890. Joe Neal began his professional career in 1886 with Savannah. The next year found the left-hander with Louisville. Last season Neal began with the Mobile team and finished with New Orleans, on whose reserve list he is at present. Tom Murray, whose error gave Pittsburgh its only run, was last heard of with Peoria in 1889.

The make-up of the Allegheny team in the game against Savannah was as follows: Morris, pitcher; Carroll, catcher; Scott, first base; Smith, second; Kuehne, third; Whitney, short; Glenn, left; Mann, center; Brown, right. Brown got two singles and Smith, Carroll, Mann and Whitney each one. Pop Smith was captain of the team and Horace Phillips, manager.

It is strange when one remember the flood of challenges, counter challenges, offerings of purses and so on that so little resulted from it. Take for instance the three prominent athletic clubs. Hardly a day and never a week passed within the last 30 days without a purse being offered by one or the other for fights of all classes. It was the original intention of the New Orleans clubs each to give a series of three fights in March. The Crescent City club has been compelled to abandon the idea, and will confine itself to the Hall-Fitzsimmons battle for a purse of $40,000, which takes place March 8. Aside from the Hall-Fitzsimmons purse the Crescent City club offered purses aggregating over $70,000, and yet failed to get another match. It offered $30,000 for Dick Burge and Jack McAuliffe, but was outbid by the Coney Island club. Then it offered $10,000 for Slavin and Goddard, but the deal fell through mysteriously. Then followed purses of $5,000 for Gibbons and Myer, of $7,500 for Burge and Myer, of $6,000 for Greggains and Pritchard, of $5,000 for Bowen and Myer, of $5,000 for Hawkins and Gibbons and finally of $2,500 for Bowen and Mike Daly. Though fighters were making lots of noise, when the time for action came they either backed out downright or turned up their noses at the small size of the purses.

The Olympic club was more fortunate. It secured three fights for next March, but it was only after a great deal of hustling and offering of purses amounting to nearly $70,000. It first secured the Dawson-Ryan battle for a purse of $5,000, and the Lewis-Roeber wrestling match for $2,000. Then it began to fish for fights with rich bait. It offered $4,000 for Greggains and Young Mitchell, which it raised to $10,000 and then withdrew it. A purse of $3,000 for Johnny Murphy against either Nunc Wallace or Billy Murphy followed and fell through. Gibbons and Myer were offered $4,000, but the Crescent City club offered $1,000 more and nothing came of it. Greggains and Pritchard were offered $5,000, and again the Crescent City raised the bid and again the battle fell through. Then came offers of $6,000 for Choynski and Jim Daly, $10,000 for Goddard and Slavin, and $6,000 for Greggains and Creedon. Finally the $10,000 match between Goddard and Smith and the $2,500 match between Bowen and Jack Burke were made.

The Olympic's program for the March fights is as follows: March 1, George Dawson and Tom Ryan will fight for middle-weight championship of the world and a purse of $5,000; March 2, Billy McMillan of Chicago and Jack Hines of England, middle weights, will meet for a purse of $800, a curtain raiser to the Lewis-Roeber wrestling match, catch-as-catch-can, nothing barred, for a purse of $2,000; March 3, Joe Goddard and Ed Smith, heavy weights, will meet.

J. H. G.

A BLIND MAN'S DOG.

It Certainly Loved His Master if Ever a Dog Did.

A blind man piloted about the center of the city the other day by a dog attracted a good deal of attention, says the Baltimore *American*. The man was neatly dressed, and carried a satchel containing articles to sell swung over his shoulder. He carried a stick in order to enable him to feel his way up or down a step. The dog, a plump, well-fed, brown animal, had on a sort of harness, to which a stout cord was attached from his back. He was apparently in a hurry to do business, for he tugged at the cord vigorously as he went along. Every few steps he would look around at his master in the most intelligent way, as if to discover whether he was coming along safely. As soon as he got to a door he stopped and looked up at his master. If the door was one on which was posted the sign, "The other door," the man would try the knob, and as soon as the dog saw that his master could not go in, he would immediately move on to the next door. When a door was opened the dog appeared to understand exactly how to transact business. He would pilot his master straight to the office, in the back or front part of the house, stop and look up. When anybody bought anything, and "Good day" was said, the animal would lead the way out again, often looking around at his companion, and when the street was reached, he would be sure and start exactly where he left off and try the next door. If the animal was not fond of that man the looks and actions of a dog go for nothing.

A ROYAL JOURNEY.

An Austrian Archduke Is to Go Around the World.

The chief incidents in the journey around the world begun a few days ago by Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, presumptive heir to the throne, are to be commemorated in a book. Many chapters will be contributed by the young man himself. Dr. von Lorenz, custodian of the Vienna Museum of Natural History, is to accompany his imperial highness to collect specimens for the institution over which he presides. Herr Hodek is also a member of the party, and will act as its taxidermist. The prince will devote much of his time to sport, and great preparations have been made in the various countries through which he is to pass to gratify the young man's desire for hunting. In India, especially, he will have opportunity to enjoy most exciting sport. He hopes to bring home several tiger skins as mementos of his sojourn there. The prince is a fine marksman.

How Long Birds Live.

American Register.

Herr Wissman, distinguished biologist, has pointed out that the average duration of the life of birds is by no means well known. Small singing birds live from 8 to 18 years. Ravens have lived for 100 years and parrots still longer in captivity. Fowls live from 10 to 20 years. The wild goose lives over 100 years and swans are said to have attained the age of 300. The long life of birds has been regarded as compensation for their lack of fertility and the great mortality of their young.

NAVY YARD CURIOS.

Relics of Four Wars on Land and Sea in the Brooklyn Naval Station.

MANY PERSONS VISIT THE PLACE.

Fourteen Warships Built There During the Rebellion.

WORK ON THE NEW VESSELS.

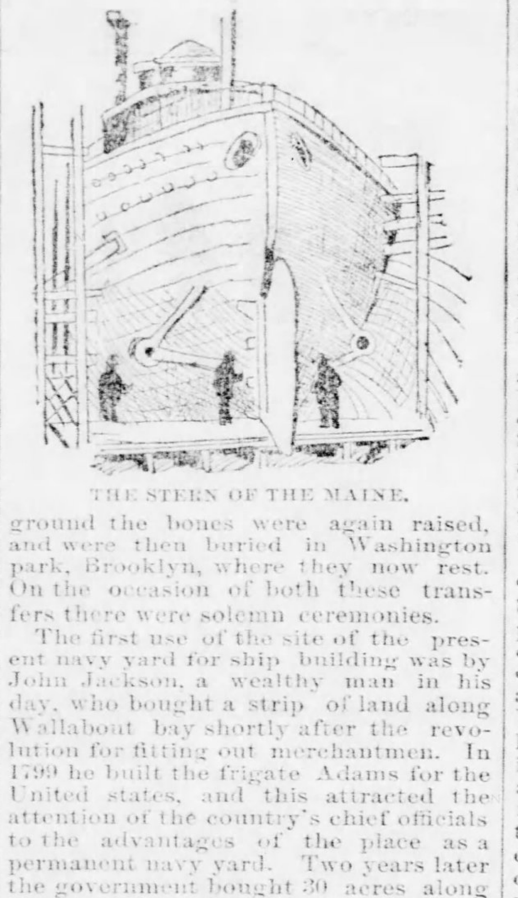
One of the most popular places for strangers in New York is the Brooklyn navy yard, where not only rare trophies of past wars, but great battleships with guns as destructive as human minds can invent, can be inspected on any week day. There are more visitors at

A GAME OF CHECKERS ON THE VERMONT.

the navy yard from other cities and other States than from either Brooklyn or the Empire commonwealth, says the New York *Evening World*. Many Gothamites who cross the ocean and visit the great naval depots of Europe have probably never even thought of America's most valuable naval possession, or the things of historic interest that can be seen in an hour's walk through it.

While the Brooklyn navy yard is not a fort to protect a harbor or a city, it is just as effective as a fortress in war times, and in peace is the only place that hundreds of Uncle Sam's sailors can call home.

Until about the close of the revolution the land along Wallabout bay, now used as the navy yard, was a marshy swamp, a menace to public health and the most unsightly spot on Long Island. While the war with Great Britain was raging, "Old Jersey" and other prison-ships were moored close to the Wallabout shores, and hundreds of Americans who died on board of them were buried in the banks just far enough from the water's edge to be out of reach of the waves. Years afterward the bones of these patriots were taken to higher ground and buried close to where the navy yard wall was afterward built. After the city began clamoring for more



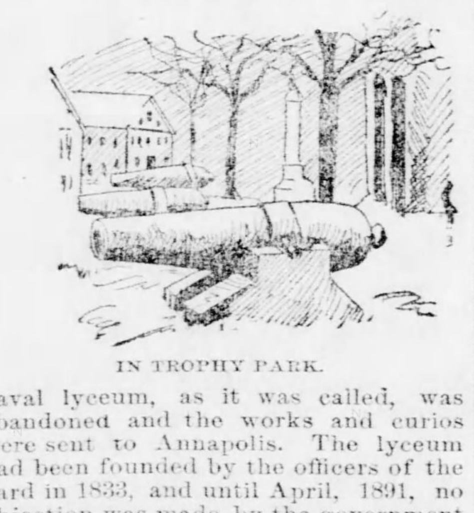
THE STERN OF THE MAINE.

ground the bones were again raised, and were then buried in Washington park, Brooklyn, where they now rest. On the occasion of both these transfers there were solemn ceremonies.

The first use of the site of the present navy yard for ship building was by John Jackson, a wealthy man in his day, who bought a strip of land along Wallabout bay shortly after the revolution for fitting out merchantmen. In 1799 he built the frigate Adams for the United states, and this attracted the attention of the country's chief officials to the advantages of the place as a permanent navy yard. Two years later the government bought 30 acres along the bay for $40,000. Other tracts of land were bought at different times afterward until now the yard contains 199.77 acres. This includes the Cob Dock, an island that before 1800 was a sand bed, exposed when the tide was out and covered during high water. This has been gradually filled in and the work is still going on. During the war contrabands were engaged in improving Cob Dock, and since then a few men have been kept constantly at work.

During the civil war 14 men-of-war were built and 400 fitted out from the navy yard. In 1865 there were 5,000 men employed, and the pay-roll amounted to $3,952,000. Work was then pushed night and day.

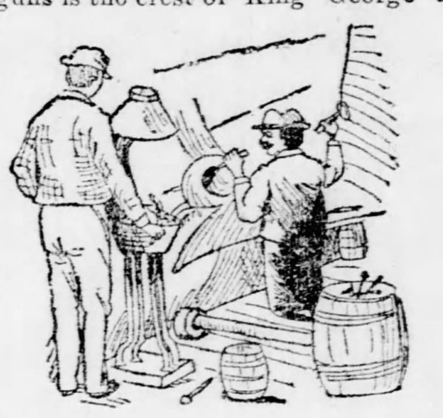
A few years ago there were many relics of war times and a library worth $5,000 kept in one of the buildings at the yard, but a year ago the government would not pay janitor fees, so the



IN TROPHY PARK.

naval lyceum, as it was called, was abandoned and the works and curios were sent to Annapolis. The lyceum had been founded by the officers of the yard in 1833, and until April, 1891, no objection was made by the government to paying for keeping the room used in order. When the collection was abandoned it was considered very valuable, and had it been continued officers think it could have been made one of the best collections of naval curios in the world. Among other things it contained was an original portrait of Paul Jones, presented by his niece.

But while relics are not preserved in a building set aside for that purpose, the yard itself is one great museum, containing things of unusual interest for every landsman. In Trophy park, a beautiful green space between the commandaut's office and the bay, there are six big guns, mounted and seemingly ready for action. On each of the guns is the crest of King George and



AT WORK ON THE MAINE.

the arms of Great Britain. They were all captured from the celebrated warship Macedonian in the war of 1812. The captor was the United States vessel United States. They were left at the Brooklyn navy yard, and for over half a century were forgotten and allowed to remain in junk piles. Commodore Erben discovered their historic value and had them placed in Trophy park.

In the same park is the bow of the old Confederate ram Mississippi. The damage that bow did to federal ships can scarcely be computed, and to sentimental people it is of great interest.

The first thing a visitor sees after getting past the guard at the entrance is a big pile of cannon balls in the park to the left of the roadway. There are about a dozen piles in the park, and each pile is as big as a medium-sized haystack.

Along the roadway cannon are placed in the ground like fence posts, which gives the place the appearance of being about to begin battle with heaven. A blue-coated guard, who was asked by an *Evening World* reporter to explain what particular use a gun stuck in the ground could be, replied that it was just as useful as any other kind of a post would be, and didn't cost the government near as much.

There are employed at the navy yard now about 2,000 men, of whom 1,500 are in the construction department.

THE SENTRY ON DUTY.

They are at work completing the new ships Cincinnati and Maine, and the monitors Puritan and Terror, and repairing the Chicago, Philadelphia and Vesuvius. Work on the Puritan and Terror has been in progress over 16 years, and it is not known when they will be completed. In time of peace the government takes its time about such things, but if war was imminent the monitors would be ready for action in about the time it would take a European warship to reach this side of the ocean from her own country.

The work on the Maine has been delayed on account of the armor plate not being delivered on time by the contractors. It was expected that she would be ready for sea by May, but that is hardly possible now.

Probably the vessel of most interest at the navy yard is the old sailing ship Vermont. She was built in 1848, and did good service during the rebellion. She is now used as a receiving ship, and has been stripped of all but her saluting guns. She is housed in, and makes a very comfortable drilling place for newcomers in the navy.

Not only is the navy yard the home of sailors and landing place for Uncle Sam's ships, but it is a big work shop, provided with the best and most modern machinery. Among the machines of most interest are those for shearing an armor plate by the use of electricity. With these machines the drills can be held at any angle, and are worked much in the same way as the little buzzing apparatus dentists use in chasing after nerves in their victims teeth. Next to these machines in interest is a pumping engine for a new dry dock, which has a capacity of over 100,000 gallons a minute. It is one of the largest if not the largest pump in the world.

What Bothered Mr. Lamar.

When Senator Lamar, who had just married a young wife, was appointed secretary of the interior by Mr. Cleveland his bride spent a week house hunting, and finally found what seemed to be a suitable residence for a cabinet officer. She drove to the senate, of which Mr. Lamar was still a member, to tell her husband the news of the discovery. His first question was:

"What is the rent, dear?"

"Seventy-five hundred a year."

The senator lapsed into deep thought and the young wife said, rather nervously:

"Do you think it extravagant?"

"It is not that," returned Lamar, slowly. "I was wondering what I should do with the other $500 of my salary."

Why Sherman Was Pleased.

Washington Post.

An old veteran tells this story of General Sherman: "I was in a railroad car on a certain occasion, going to the unveiling of a monument to some general. We were in the smoker, when General Sherman, who had been back in the sleeping car, came in. He sat down and began talking to me. In a few minutes an old soldier came in and said: "General Sherman, I want to shake hands with you. I am an old soldier who fought through the war." "Tell me," said General Sherman, reaching out his hand, "did you put down the rebellion?" "No." "Well, sit down then; I am always glad to talk with an old soldier who didn't put down the rebellion."

FAIR MARGUERITE.

She lingered 'midst the lilies white and fair,
Marguerite;
Herself the fairest flower that blossomed there,
Pure and sweet.
The music of her voice came unto me
Soft and low;
She sang of happy days that were to be
Long ago.

It was a golden dream of Hope and Love,
Born but to die.
The lilies drooped their heads; the storm clouds came
Across the sky.
And I have wandered on through weary years,
Life's music fled,
Since my fair love, the little gentle flower,
Lay dead.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE PESTS OF AUSTRALIA.

Kangaroos Plentiful Despite the War on Them.

RABBITS BY THE TENS OF MILLIONS.

Two Pairs in Three Years Would Increase to 5,000,000.

WIRE NETTING BARRICADES ERECTED.

The kangaroo has always been a great nuisance to the Australian squatters, for, on an average, these animals consume as much grass as a sheep. It is said that on a sheep-run of 60,000 to 80,000 acres 10,000 kangaroos were killed annually for six consecutive years, and yet their number remained very formidable in the locality, says Hardwicke's *Science Gossip* of London. In the colony of South Australia hundreds and thousands of kangaroos are slaughtered annually for their skins and the bonus offered by the authorities. The number of these marsupials in New South Wales in 1889 was estimated to be over 4,000,000, and yet about 500,000 kangaroos and 650,000 wallabies were destroyed in the colony in that year.

The number of kangaroo skins shipped from Melbourne in the last 14 years exceeds 1,000,000; besides the large number used up in the local tanneries, where they realized about 3s a skin. At the public leather sales in London, on one day in May last, nearly 3,000 kangaroo skins were sold. The wallabies are a smaller species of marsupial than the kangaroo, and belong to two distinct genera, Halmaturus and Petrogale. Some 60,000 or 70,000 of these are annually shipped from Australia as furs. The skins of the Australian opossum are very handsome, and their thick, soft fur affords a valuable article of commerce, being employed, like hare skins, for chest protectors, and lately for making gloves. About 2,000,000 opossum skins are exported annually from Australia.

When rabbits were first introduced into Australia no one seems to have thought of the nuisance they might eventually become, and of the large expenditure which would be necessary in order to keep down their numbers. There are now few parts of the settled districts which are not infested with them, and it is found that if the exterminating efforts are relaxed they soon become as numerous as ever. After placing over 75,000 miles of telegraph-wire across the length and breadth of Australia for the benefit of commerce, the different governments little contemplated having to furnish hundreds of miles of wire-netting to keep out the rabbit plague, besides large sums for supervision and destruction. A fence of wire-netting, extending a distance of 150 geographical miles, has been erected by the Victorian government, with the view of keeping the rabbits and wild dogs on the border from crossing, and the South Australian government is doing the same. In the last 10 years the Victorian government has paid £177,000 sterling for rabbit extermination.

In three years, under favorable circumstance, two pairs of rabbits, if undisturbed in any way and sufficient food abounded, would increase to the enormous number of 5,000,000. This statement fully shows the necessity for continuous and vigorous action to destroy them. The extent of the evil may be imagined from the fact that 15,000,000 rabbit skins have been exported from New South Wales in one year; and that in the 13 years ending with 1889, 39,000,000 rabbit skins were exported from Victoria, to say nothing of the other Australian colonies. Twenty years ago there was not a single rabbit throughout the length and breadth of New Zealand. Since then more than 106,000,000 rabbit skins have been exported from those islands. The property destroyed by the rabbits is estimated by millions. On the average 12,000,000 skins are exported from New Zealand yearly. They increase so rapidly and the destruction wrought by them is of such a character that in some districts it has become a question whether the colonists with their flocks and herds should vacate the country, or whether systematic efforts should be made to extirpate the pest.

A NEGRO PRIESTESS.

She Rules the Scinda Band With a Rod of Iron.

An old negro woman has established a new theocracy at Grenada, Miss., says the St. Louis *Republic*. Her name is Scinda and her followers are called "Scinda Band."

They number about 400. Scinda is their queen and rules her flock with an iron rod. They use no Bible at their meetings, for each member is supposed to know it by heart. If Scinda asks them a biblical question they are supposed to have an answer at once.

They have their meetings every Sunday evening, and they are interesting to observe. The congregation, men and women, is decked out in costly ribbons and beads. Their chants are as weird as the sobs and sighs of graveyard trees. They dance to the music of the banjo and tambourine until they are nearly exhausted and then go home.

Scinda is a Democrat, and compels each male member to vote that ticket. She insists that they shall be cleanly in person and pay their debts. No merchant in Grenada county will refuse credit to a member of her band, for if they were to fail to pay it Scinda would "dance their souls into hell," as she calls it.

Mel J. Cheatham, the only white man ever executed in Mississippi, was hanged for murdering one of Scinda's members about three years ago.

Judge Waxem's Proverbs.

Detroit Free Press.

It's mighty hard to wean an offis holder.

Polliticks is paradise to some men.

It would be a good thing ef legislaters cood legislate common sence fer offishal use.

Purity ov the ballot ain't fer sale.

Farmers kin get better time by hirin' ther law makin' done.

The tairif has kinder got to be a tarrif on itself.

The licker habbit ain't much wuss than the politicks habbit.

Personal milyuns beats personal magnetism fer campane purposes.

A pollitishan ain' capable qv judgin' whether his conshens is clear er not.

Stump speeches won't wash.

A Woman's Invention.

A London (England) woman has patented a machine for making watch screws that is provided with a thread-cutter so delicate as to be almost invisible. It will cut perfect threads on the finest human hair.

There is a great deal of talk in women's papers, and indeed in all papers nowadays, about "managing" a husband or wife so that the household machinery will run smoothly and there will be none of the jars and hitches which are often the death blow to marital happiness. The articles are usually well written, that is, they are put forth in the "I-know-all-about-it" fashion, which will attract casual readers, but when one sits down to consider the gist of the matter they seem very senseless and useless; besides which they are pretty well worn out now, having had place in the first papers published on general subjects, along with the mother-in-law joke and its mates.

When two people of average intellect and good sense consent to merge their lives and to walk hand in hand for all time to come, they generally start on their life journey with a fair knowledge of each other, and a consequently fair idea of the amount of sunshine which will come into that life journey from their own hearts. Of course there are in this checkered world many people who never think of such things, perhaps who marry because of worldly reasons, in which case the gleam of gold is the only sunshine expected, and there are other people who are so low in the scale of intellect that the thought of the future cannot have place save in the matter of a better house than other people, or more advantages of other kinds. But there are few of our bright-eyed, true-hearted American maids who give their hearts and eventually their hands to a man without indulging in a peep into the future, when that man will be the companion of daily life. And there are few men who do not do likewise, and that peep generally goes further than novelists would lead us to believe; for instance, a "momentary dream of the rosy face across the breakfast table," or "the slender figure curled up in the great chair beside the fireplace."

No doubt a man has such visions, and equally no doubt he enjoys them, but the question of the hum-drum part, when it is too late in the day to gaze over the breakfast table, or when household duties prevent the "curled-up" part of the picture, will present itself to a man now and then, and we may be tolerably sure that by the time the wedding bells sing their glad song, and the solemn words are spoken beyond recall, he has a very good idea of what the aftermath will be; and so has the bride, for our modern brides are not the vapid, insipidly innocent creatures they used to be, going to the altar with a man they have never seen save in the presence of their elders.

And so they know each other, and with that knowledge it is not through ignorance that the sweetness of Hymen's lay may be jangled out of tune before the orange blossoms have faded. It may happen once in a great while that a discontented wife, who really loves her husband, but is cross because lonely, or a worried, harrassed man who is only forgetful of his wife's comfort, may see an article of this kind and it may lead to better things for awhile by making the reader more thoroughly realize his or her duties. But as for "managing"—well, only a woman or a man who loves well and truly can manage or be managed, and the best, in fact the only way to keep the gold of love untarnished, is to have confidence, affection and equality on both sides of the house. One person is not superior in everything, and each one's superiorities will soon manifest themselves, if not known from the beginning, thus adjusting everything smoothly.

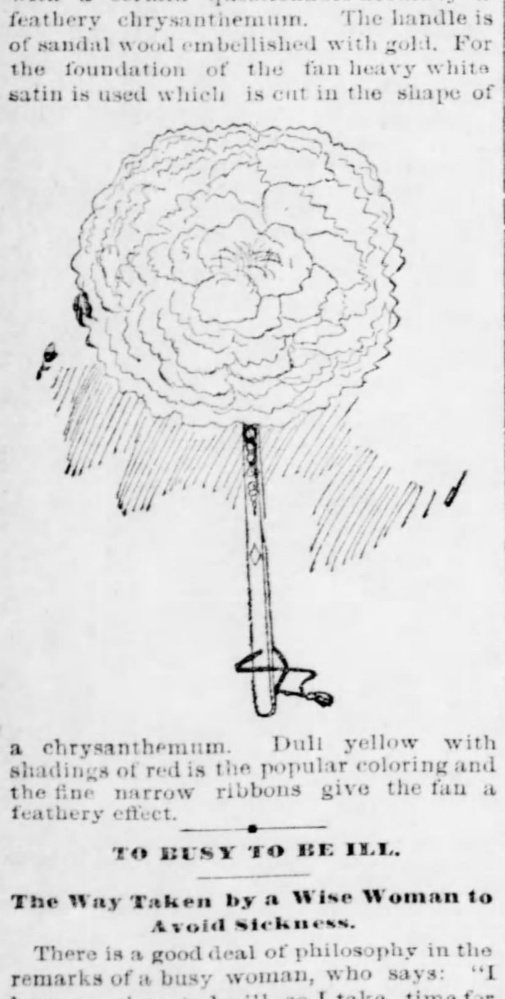
Sir Peter Teazle has gone out of fashion, and the sooner these lessons for wives and husbands who do not need them are sent after his Teazleship the better it will be for readers who grow tired of nonsense oft repeated.

A CHRYSANTHEMUM FAIR.

Made of Baby Ribbon in the Form of the Flower.

New York World.

A new fan has been designed. It is fashioned of baby ribbon. It represents with a certain questionable accuracy a feathery chrysanthemum. The handle is of sandal wood embellished with gold. For the foundation of the fan heavy white satin is used which is cut in the shape of



a chrysanthemum. Dull yellow with shadings of red is the popular coloring and the fine narrow ribbons give the fan a feathery effect.

TO BUSY TO BE ILL.

The Way Taken by a Wise Woman to Avoid Sickness.

There is a good deal of philosophy in the remarks of a busy woman, who says: "I have no time to be ill, so I take time for the little precautions that keep one well. I am always rather hurried in the morning, but not enough so to omit my bath and take cold. If unfortunately, I have taken cold, I know I shall have no time to coddle influenza or bronchitis, so I make myself a hot lemonade and put on extra covering on the bed at night. Then in the morning I throw off coverings gradually, until I am cool enough to venture to rise and take the cold bath. That is nearly sure to arm me against further damage. Then, too, I can't give up a day every week or fortnight to nervous headache, so I must give an hour every day to walking in the open air. I try to keep my small belongings in order, and put each thing in the place I took it from, so I don't wear out my nerves hunting for the button-hook or hair-curler. I can't stop the machinery, so I try to keep it in running order."

AN ARTISTIC FUEL BOX.

It Can Be Made at Little Expense For Material.

New York Recorder.

These cold, snowy days make a blaze upon the hearth not only a luxury, but a needed comfort as well. The very commodious and handsome box shown in the illustration will hold in readiness a goodly supply of logs and will at the same time decorate the room.

The foundation is ordinary pine sufficiently heavy to withstand hard usage and large enough to suit the purpose for which it is designed. It is covered with dark red cowskin before the cover is attached. Then its edges are finished with rows of large ornamental nails, and upon the front

and top a single fleur de lis is outlined with smaller nails of the same sort. Long brass hinges are used to hold the cover in its place, and to each of the four corners is secured a brass castor of appropriate size. The inside is stained and varnished, and when that is done the box is all complete.

BABIES DRINKING.

Water Beneficial to the Little Ones, Especially in Summer.

An eminent children's physician is reported as saying that infants, generally, whether brought up at breast or artificially, will, in warm, dry weather, take water every hour with advantage, and their frequent fretfulness and rise of temperature are often due to their not having it. In teething, spoonfuls of water, given every hour or oftener, cool and soothe the gums, and this, with larger, cooling evaporation, often stops the fretting and restlessness so universal at this period.

In teething and other disturbances the feverish condition demands more water to meet the extra evaporation from skin and lungs and keeps the body cool. The young child may be parched with thirst, but be unable to tell or make known its wants. It is well to always test this—that is, whenever a child is uneasy give it a few teaspoonfuls of water, and if this is at all quieting, immediately, or after a few minutes, give more as often and as long as it is accepted and appears useful. If the water is reasonably pure no harm can come if not enough cold water is taken at one time to produce a chill of the internal organs of the body.

HOUSEHOLD TINTS.

They Should Be Disposed With Artistic Taste and Care.

With the portieres beauty dominates usefulness, though of course draughts can be kept out when they are drawn closely together, but as draped folds and graceful loopings are more in vogue than the unbroken sweeping lines, art rather than hygiene is master of this portion of household decoration at least. All tawny shades are especially effective in heavy draperies, as these tones seem to catch and hold the sunshine and give nothing of somberness to the room. Tapestries always make effective backgrounds for carved oak furniture and polished floors, but care should be taken lest incongruous effects be produced by the use of hangings not in harmony with the surroundings. Bead portieres will be greatly used this year for hall doors and at the head of the stairs and for arches and alcoves. These are cheap and are always graceful and in artistically blended colors.

AN ANCIENT FAD.

How the Dutch Indulged Their Taste for the Beautiful.

In early days the Dutch used to pride themselves upon the beauty and costliness of their linen and china, for which many of the rich families were known to expend several thousand dollars per annum. The laboring classes in the time of Dutch prosperity were wont to partake largely of this national pride and scarce a mechanic could be found who would sit down to his dinner without having a damask napkin to hang before him. The latter day Hollander, however, has not such expensive tastes. The fact can be accounted for by the suffering brought upon these people through wars and the decadence of Dutch commerce. Consequently, in these days, there are comparatively few traces remaining of that high degree of domestic comfort to which this nation previously attained.

Useful Knowledge.

"No living germ of disease can resist the antiseptic power of essence of cinnamon for more than a few hours," is the conclusion announced by M. Chamberland as the result of prolonged research and experiment in M. Pasteur's laboratory. It is said to destroy microbes as effectively, if not as rapidly, as corrosive sublimate. Even the scent of it is fatal to microbes, and M. Chamberland says a decoction of cinnamon should be taken freely by persons living in places affected by typhoid or cholera.

A Useful Plan.

The pad of a double-faced canton flannel which most housekeepers use under the damask tablecloth is usually made long to accommodate an increased length of table. What to do with the extra length at other times is often a small but annoying question. Some women keep two pads of different lengths on hand. A more economical way is to have a loop of tape secured at each corner of the under side and catch it back to a small hook fastened in the table. This loop can be easily lengthened.

A Sweep[illegible] Lesson.

Don't swee[illegible]ow your domestic to—with the b[illegible]n front of you, as though you we[illegible]eling the carpet. As sure as you do, the dust will rise to the ceiling and you will dig the nap from the carpet and shovel it up in the dust pan. More carpets are worn out by hard sweeping than by regular "wear and tear." Sweep with a downward, regular stroke, keeping the dust under the broom. Wring out a house cloth or mop in soda water and wipe over your carpet after the dust has settled, and see how clean and bright it will look.

COOK'S CULLINGS.

Notes for the Housekeeper's Busy Book.

APPLE JELLY.—Take about 30 good-sized apples, rub them with a cloth, cut them into quarters, without peeling them, and throw them into cold water sightly "acidulated" with pure lemon juice. When all are cut and ready, put the apples into a large preserving pan, just cover them with cold water, squeeze a lemon into the same to preserve the whiteness of the fruit, set it over the fire and boil without stirring for 25 minutes. Pour this mixture into a hair sieve, and when the juice has all drained into a basin placed underneath for the purpose strain it through a thick muslin, and to every pound of juice allow one pound of sugar. Boil this together for 15 minutes, skimming it carefully when necessary. Add some small thin strips of lemon rine previously boiled in water, or flavor with vanilla; the latter is preferable.

A DISH OF SNOW.—Grate a cocoanut, leaving out the brown part; heap it up in the center of a handsome dish, and ornament with fine green leaves, such as peach or honeysuckle; serve it up with snow cream made in this way: Beat the whites of five eggs to a stiff froth, add two large spoonfuls of fine white sugar, a large spoonful of rose water or pineapple; beat the whole together and add a pint of thick cream. Put several spoonfuls over each dish of cocoanut.

INDIAN CORN MUFFINS.—One pound of Indian meal, one half pound of flour, two ounces of sugar, three eggs, one-sixth pound of butter, one quarter of an ounce of table salt, one quarter of an ounce of superior carbonate of soda and one quarter of an ounce of cream tartar. Melt the butter and mix all together with milk so as to make a soft dough. Bake in small muffin rings or gem pans.

FRUIT MUFFINS.—Mix equal parts of well-cooked graham flour, B. oatmeal and water and bake in muffin rings for 20 minutes, or until the cakes will slip through the rings without sticking. While hot split in halves; on one half place ripe fruit, lightly sprinkled with sugar, then immediately cover with the other half. When all are thus fruit covered set in a warm place for 10 minutes before serving.

SORREL SOUP.—Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan, set on the fire; when melted put in a pint of sorrel and stir until heated, add a quart of soup stock, salt and pepper, and boil three minutes; beat the yolks of three eggs, put them in a soup tureen, pour the boiling soup over, stirring until mixed.

MINCE PIES.—Four pounds of raisins stoned and cut fine; four pounds of currants well washed; eight pounds of apples, peeled, core removed and cut up fine; three pounds of moist sugar; 1½ pounds of candied peel cut fine; four pounds of suet, quite fresh, finely shredded; three pounds fillet of beef, cooked and minced; quarter ounce of ground ginger; mix all well together and place in a large deep jar, then pour over hot sweet cider reduced to one quart by being boiled with a pint of maple syrup.

LATEST FADS IN FAVORS.

Pretty Arrangements of Flowers at Afternoon Entertainments.

New York Herald.

Flowers are more in vogue than ever they have been, and are arranged in all sorts of unique and interesting ways that they may serve as favors as well as

CALLA FILLED WITH VIOLETS.

decorations. Charming little china wall brackets in cornucopia shape are filled with lovely blossoms and laid before each guest.

Lace handkerchiefs are made to play a part and are folded about the stems in a fashion decidedly French.

At one large ladies' luncheon violets were the flowers chosen, and each bunch was folded within a dainty square of cambric edged with finest lace. The handkerchiefs were none of them costly, but they were selected with rare taste, and they made the most charming flower holders that well could be imagined.

Still another violet luncheon had callas converted into bowls and filled with the purple beauties. The large open blossoms made positively ideal bouquet holders, and as they lay upon the cloth, each stem tied with a bow of violet ribbon, they made a picture difficult to outdo.

The Wise Woman.

The tactful wife wins her husband's confidence, but does not force it. She shows to him that the truth, no matter how bitter, will be received by her with better grace than a sweetened prevarication. The business and social exactions of each should be known by the other, and the first plank in the barrier of deceit torn down by a full and honest confession. White lies should be abhorred, and the life of each made an open book for the other to read. When this basis is established the wheels of matrimony will not be apt to clog, for mutual confidence destroys all jealousy and suspicion, the two greatest enemies of life's most serious co-partnership.

Fixing the Hair.

Those who do not find the hair rolled off the face becoming are having their bangs cut in a short, fluffy fringe that, while it softens the face, does not give the vulgar look of the deep, full bang, which completely hides the forehead.

NEW YORK SOCIETY IS CHARY

Not Inclined to Lionize Actors or Other Artists.

EMMA EAMES, HOWEVER, BROKE THROUGH.

Curiosities of Big and Little Women of Gotham.

THE BOLD BUT CHILLY GIRL OF SIXTEEN

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—In England and France people of talent are the lions of fashionable society. In this country it is only on rare occasions that you meet at Mrs. Astor's, Mrs. Vanderbilt's or Mrs. Whitney's receptions the artists, poets and authors whose works have attained celebrity. There is, as yet, no social affiliation between our people of wealth and those of genius. When Jean and Edward de Reszke, the opera singers, came here under engagement with the Abbey and Grau opera company they naturally expected to be lionized. But the invitations that came to them were on a professional basis. They were bidden to fashionable receptions on the understanding that singing was expected from them, for which they were to be renumerated at the rate of so much a song. The eminent tenor and his brother were so indignant at this business-like hospitality that for a long time they refused to leave their rooms in the Albemarle hotel, except for an occasional visit to the studios of some artistic and musical friends. Mrs. Astor, it is said, repeatedly offered Jean de Reszke $1,000 an evening if he would sing at her receptions. But he steadily refused to accept such an engagement. As his salary from the opera was about $5,000 a week he could very well afford to neglect social offers. But the alternate tenor, Fernando Valero, was a married man with a family, and he had no compunctions in accepting Mrs. Astor's offer to sing four airs at her house for $800.

The first introduction of talent to fashion on a social basis of equality was affected by Emma Eames. Although remarkable in personal beauty, vocal talent and refinement of manner, this young artist could never have gained admission to Madison or Fifth avenue mansions through the eminence of her own charms. But her marriage to Julian Story opened the doors to the wife that had always been welcome to the husband, and young Mrs. Story was received among the elect. Here her agreeable manners and quiet dignity of air speedily convinced the fashionables that they had made a mistake in not endeavoring to enliven their rather tedious entertainments by the infusion of talent. This conclusion being reached, M. de Reszke was invited as a gentleman, not as an opera singer, and in this capacity he proved himself so polished and amiable that before the Lenten season was ended his social engagement book was always full.

When Mrs. Kendal first came to America she made a mistake which was never retrieved. This ambitious lady's chief aspiration is to shine in social splendor. In England she is a friend of Austin Dobson, Andrew Lang, Hubert Herkomer, Alma Tadema and the other celebrities of the artistic and literary world. The estimation in which people of talent are held in London is so high that they are recognized factors in the most aristocratic circles of society. Mrs. Kendal was easily led into the error of supposing that a similar system of civilization was current in America. So instead of bringing letters to folks of wealth she carried them to people of renown in literature and art. Nothing more pathetic is chronicled in the entire history of the stage than the dismay of this admirable woman when she discovered her mistake. After getting acquainted with our poets and artists and being entertained by them Mrs. Kendal sat with her ear to the keyhole of her hotel room door waiting for the arrival of liveried footmen to bid her to the houses of the American aristocracy of wealth. She got a cold in her head but no invitations. The artists continued to fete her, but nobody of note in the fashionable world recognized the arrival of a lady who believed herself to be one of the very few virtuous females on the stage. In this appalling predicament it is stated Mrs. Kendal appealed to her husband, who was an English gentleman's son and an officer in the English army, and who by virtue of these qualities should have been taken up at once by our fashionable set. But Mr. Kendal declared it was all rubbish, that they had come to America to make money, that the studio fellows were deuced good fellows, and the poets, although not up to the Dobson standard, were not altogether bad, and that he didn't care anything about American society anyway. Whereupon Mrs. Kendal became tearful and said that it was a cold, hard world, and that there was no use living unless a lady of renowned and irreproachable morality were admitted to the finest houses in the land. Mr. Kendal lighted a cigar and said nothing. But the fatal error of making her social debut under a poet's roof instead of a rich man's was never remedied. Mrs. Kendal hung out invitingly the brooch given to her by the queen and continued to shine in unimpeachable purity for three seasons. But she never was asked to dinner by Mrs. Astor, to tea by Mrs. Vanderbilt or to a family party by Mr. McAllister.

Although the gulf between clever people and rich people may not be bridged, many members of the rival sets take a lively interest in each other. Bohemia values Murray Hill because it buys pictures and *editions de luxe*, and the swagger set is dependent on artists and authors for many entertainments that it could not with propriety witness on Murray Hill. Thus when the town was raving over the licentious dance of Carmencita, and every fine lady wanted but did not dare to see her at Koster & Bial's concert hall, William M. Chase engaged the Spanish dancer for an evening at his big studio. That night a cavalcade of splendid equipages drove down to Tenth street and at midnight the studio was thronged with the folks who had an hour before been resplendent in the Metropolitan opera house boxes.

There was an awed silence over the assemblage which longed for but was half terrified to see the wicked dance. Suddenly a curtain was impetuously torn aside and the peerless Carmencita stood coldly gazing at the spectators with the air of hauteur shown by an Andalusian bull that paces the arena picadors. With a sniff of scorn the Spanish woman cast off her shawl and stood revealed in dancing costume. Some languorous music stole softly from behind a forest of giant palms, and as Carmencita felt the influence of the sensuous strains she began to sway back and forth until finally the spirit of the dance seized her. For the space of half an hour she swooned and twisted, contorted and writhed in the center of the studio and then disappeared as suddenly as she had entered. When the ladies recovered a Delmonico supper was served and at a small hour next morning the carriages drove homeward bearing fair occupants who realized tremblingly that they had had an entertainment both wicked and delightful.

By many instances it may be seen that our two most interesting classes in society are separate and far removed. The blame of this insular distinction between sets that are dependent on each other for prosperity and enjoyment is not, as many folks believe, wholly owing to the conservative attitude of the millionaire circle. In the cases of Eastman Johnson, Albert Bierstadt, B. C. Porter, John S. Sargent, Emma Eames and John Drew, it has been made manifest that fashionable society is willing to establish in New York the cordial relations between genius and wealth that make London and Paris delightful. But the mutual concessions that must be made by both parties are seldom yielded in this country. Murray Hill demands in its guests that, however famous their names may be in the arts, their manners must be irreproachably correct. Bohemia is equally strenuous in declaring that absolute freedom of speech and deportment must be allowed in the salon as it is in the green room, the studio, the music room and the author's library.

With the exception of John Drew, no member of the theatrical profession is hospitably greeted by the set, whose prototype in London esteems the social qualities of Henry Irving, the Kendals, Charles Wyndham and many other actors as much as their art. Reginald de Koven is the only musician in this country who is present at fashionable functions. Beyond W. W. Astor, Mrs. Conger and Suffern Tailer, who were born in the purple of American aristocracy, there are few writers whose names are chronicled in the doings of high society. This absurd state of civilization will continue until our wealthy people concede that a man must not be entirely idiotic because he wears evening dress; until the brilliant Bohemian recognizes that to be a favorite guest at polite houses he must refrain from eccentricity and brusque manners.

Why is it that the little woman, the wee thing who has to be careful for fear of falling through cracks as she walks down Broadway, is usually possessed of a desire to be "dignified," walks with a calm stride, carries her head very steadily and very high, thinks "level eyes" and a serene mouth are just too nice for anything, and regards being "womanly" as the best thing she can be. To be sure she is often very sweet and nice while doing all these things, but why should she not take advantage of the points nature has given her, and be sweet in a way that goes a little more harmoniously with her makeup?

The reverse side of the medal is even more appalling—the big woman who wants, and worse luck, thinks she can have winning ways. She likes to be cute and skip about. I am not talking of the woman who is half an idiot, but of the sort of woman whom nature intended should have a dignified and calm manner. If only a woman would study herself and not copy other women! It seems a special dispensation of providence, however, that a woman is made so that no matter what she does she is charming, but with that advantage to start her, how much more she might make of herself if she only would!

There is a class of girls in America, in New York to be more exact, that you find in no other country or city in the world. Almost any day you may see one of them on a street car. She is generally about 16, very pretty, with bright complexion and brilliant, bold eyes above which the brows are strongly marked. Her teeth are white and heavy. She has a trim figure and is dressed in clever imitation of what you may see on Broadway. If she is alone her manner is most scornful. Maybe you think she is one of the kind who is going to make eyes at some one and strike up an acquaintance with any man who is willing. Not a bit of it. A man makes the same mistake and ogles. The glance of scorn that withers him is perfectly awful. It is a direct and fearfully bold recognition of his attention, but a contemptuous rejection of it. The whole car is made aware that she has attracted the admiration of the man, that she is not that sort by any means, and that she is not only able but ready to establish her claim to not being that sort.

If, however, a "gentleman friend" happens into the same car, you will see this miss at her best. The battery she turns on him from her sparkling eyes is enough to shoot him from the window. He is, likely as not, a very ordinary chap, but she is by no means doing all this for him, but for the whole car. She is alluring and scornful, and far too smart to be taken in. She says, shame upon him, and how dare he, and she never heard of such a thing, and she did not, either, and she doesn't believe it, and stop right where he is, and she never, and really, and oh, please—what does he think she is anyhow, well, she just guesses not, and so on, till you are carried away by your station. She can do more with her eyebrows in one minute that you can in 10, her lids droop, and lift wide away from the bold eyes, and grow narrow and cunning. The eyes themselves brighten and languish and challenge and deny, and do everything but soften or look unconscious. What is this sort of girl? Not a shop girl or she would not be out at the hour she is; not a common girl, as you might have thought at the first glance; but a very terrible young person, and whatever does she grow up to be?

One of the guests at a winter resort hotel had terrible cramps and didn't know how to get her prescription filled. She had a prescription because she had those cramps so often, and was ready for them. Well, the men went into town from the hotel just as they do from hotels in the summer, and she asked one of them if he would please get the prescription filled for her in the city.

He said he would, and then, not really meaning to be rude, said sort of absent-mindedly, "What is it for?"

Of course, the cramps were on her conscience, and she felt a little queer about answering; so she said, "Oh, it's a hair restorer I always use."

"Is it, ma'am?" said he, and looked quite thoughtful.

Well, he brought the stuff back to her that evening, and it was a week or so after that she noticed the same man going about with his head all tied up. She remembered how nice he had been to her, and said she hoped he didn't have a headache. Then it transpired that the man was bald, and that he had had the prescription filled for himself, and had been using it on his head and—well, you know the sort of things one gets as a rule for cramps! The poor man's scalp was most burnt off, but she didn't hear that. She fainted long before he got that far in his story.

A doctor told one of his patients she ought to take cod liver oil, so she got a bottle, but when she heard that her washwoman's husband "wasn't very well with consumption," she asked her if she didn't want the cod liver oil for him. Then her doctor made her buy another bottle. After that she thought her maid didn't look real well, and she began giving the oil to her. The poor girl cries into the cup, but that makes no difference. Her mistress is going to keep it up as long as the maid can stand it. The wonderful part of it is that the mistress is getting stouter every day, and the doctor thinks it is the cod liver oil that does it.

CYMON.

THE DIAGRAM MAN.

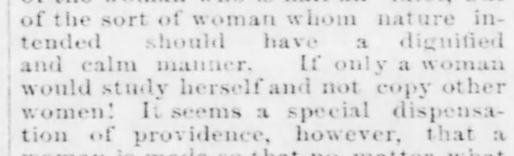
THRILLING STORY OF A DOUBLE CRIME AT NIAGARA.

Drowned His Bride Instead of His Mother-in-Law.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

They had reached Niagara falls on their bridal tour—George Montieth, the well-known plumber's son, and Edith d'Auvergne, the only daughter of the president of the Crystal Lake Ice Company. (See advertisements on our eighth page under the heading of "Bold Highway Robberies—Are the police Powerless?")

They stood on the shore of Goat island and watched the mad rush of waters. The waters there got mad several hundred years ago and still continue to do business. They stood according to the following diagram, which is drawn on a scale of $4 for the first hour and $2 for each subsequent hour, or $15 for an hour and a half, unless you are big enough to lick the hackman:



Any one who has ever bought a 10 cent relic for $2 at Niagara will recognize the above picture at a glance. An extra charge of $1 50 will be made for such recognition, and you will also please keep off the grass.

We have thus far spoken only of George and Edith, but it is now time to bring in the mother-in-law. She had insisted on accompanying the pair to protect George from the bunko men. As the trio stood gazing upon that awful struggle of nature a sudden thought flashed through his mind. Why not seize the old gal and pitch her into the drink? It would be no crime. There was no law against drowning a mother-in-law. All that the most biased jury could make out of it would be a breach of social custom.

The goat of Goat island bleated dismally. An owl in the dark forest uttered his wild, weird "Hoo-h-o-o-o!" The signs denoted success. George Monteith was conservative, however. No plumber's son ever rushes things. He thought it just as well to speak to Edith about it, and he presently whispered:

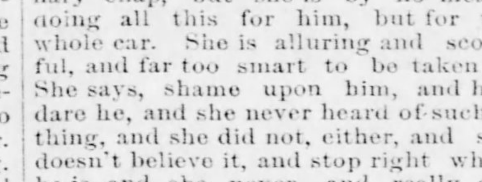
"Darling, would it pain you?"

"Not a pain!" she bravely replied.

"Do you think she will sink?"

"She's bound to. She's got 27 big silver dollars in her pocket, and they will pull her out of sight like a ton of brick!"

George nerved himself for the crisis. As he was nerving his nerves there was a movement at his elbow, but he did not notice it. Turning with the swiftness of a sleeping car porter pocketing a quarter, he seized the woman in his mighty grasp, held her suspended between the heavens and the earth for an instant, and then chucked her far out upon the turgid, tumbling, terrific, foaming waters which had borne so many other mothers-in-law to the gates of paradise. The following diagram, drawn in the presence of one of the ferocious Indian squaws who sell beadwork at the falls, represents the scene:



"Ha! ha! ha!"

It was a merry, frolicky laugh at George Monteith's elbow—whichever elbow you wish to select. The blood deserted his heart. The marrow in his bones froze up solid. Like one turned to stone, he swiftly wheeled and beheld—his mother-in-law! He had chucked his Edith, his bride of six hours, into the rapids!

"Come, Georgy!"

He heard his mother-in-law's voice; he saw her advancing to take him by the ear and lead him away, and with a wild shriek on his lips—such a shriek as only strong men utter when they give up the battle of life—he leaped into the seething flood and joined his bride in that land where the mother-in-law is not.

M. QUAD.

Crowned Heads in Battle.

At the battle of Leipzig, October 16, 17 and 18, 1813, there were present (1) Napoleon I., emperor of France; (2) Francis I., emperor of Austria; (3) Alexander I., emperor of Russia; (4) Frederick William III., king of Prussia; (5) Frederick Augustus, king of Saxony; (6) and Murat, king of Naples. There were also present (7) the reigning prince of the house of Schwarzenberg, commander-in-chief of the allies; (8) the duke of Hesse Homburg, and (9) the duke of Padua. Among other royalties may be mentioned the prince of Wurtemberg, the crown prince of Sweden, and the duke of York, who commanded the Prussian army.

She Was Not Too Old.

"I am too old to wear white dresses any longer," asserted the fair Queen Margherita of Italy. "Wait a little," said the king. At the end of two weeks there arrived at the palace a large parcel, directed to the queen, which, when opened, was found to contain a great quantity of lovely white dresses of every possible variety. This was the king's decision about the queen's wardrobe.

German Servant Girl's Savings.

In Germany every servant girl is obliged to own a little blank book for stamps. Once a week the mistress pastes in the book a two-penny-halfpenny stamp, which is purchased from the government. When the girl gets old, or should she fall ill, the stamps are redeemed by the government, so that the girl has a small sickness or old age fund. This custom was ordered by the emperor about two years ago.

HOOP SKIRTS MAY COME YET.

If Fashion Decrees It Women Will Have to Obey.

BUT THERE WILL BE MANY PROTESTS.

Reviving Other Poor Styles of Many Years Ago.

WINTER DRESSES AND LUNCHEON GOWNS

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—"Isn't it absurd?" said the woman who writes cowboy and ranch stories from the safe seclusion of Washington square north.

The woman had climbed the six flights of stairs which lead to my office on the roof, and had sat thereafter for a space. My visitors usually do. Then she had broken out as above written.

"Isn't what absurd?"

"That Englishwomen should be begging the princess of Wales to countenance an anti-crinoline league. Do you believe any woman in her senses would put on hoop skirts in this year of grace, princess or no princess, fashion or no fashion?"

I looked at my cowboy writer's six inches of good camel's hair lying on the floor. Then I said serenely: "Yes; any woman who wears long dresses in the street would wear hoop skirts if her dressmaker told her to."

My Texas ranger was silent for another space. Then she pushed up her dotted veil and moved a little nearer to me. "Would you?"

She thought she had me cornered. I considered hastily but prayerfully my possible exits and dodges. I remembered the seasons when I went bustleless. I remembered how shop girls neglected to wait on me because my gown was not, like other and well regulated gowns, "bouffant." I remembered how I hung to straps in the horse cars because I was not "stylish" enough to tempt any man to give me a seat. I remembered how such of my friends as were good-natured smiled pityingly, and such as were not good-natured called me "queer." I remembered how I joined a woman's club and in the intervals of discussing Dante they discussed my clothes. I remembered how I read some loose-penned girl's New York letter to the Western press, in which she described some ingenue's amazement at having a "well-known fashion writer" pointed out to her in an evening company. "What!" said she, "in that gown?"

"What!" said I, "dare I think that I am well known? Does that mean me?"

I got very morbid about bustles before bustles were done. Could I do it again?

I remembered how I refused to put on long dresses and how a sprig of a youth called me "Sissy" on Broadway and asked me to go into a cigar shop and change a dollar bill for him. I remember how I made a foolish speech at Sorosis and the face of the matron who said dissentingly when I had done, "the very young lady"—with such a distressing accent on the "young"—will change her mind probably," &c., &c., looking at my shoes with every word. Dear soul, she never saw them again. I bought a trailing skirt on the way home and regarded the mud it gathered with pleasure, even. Peace of mind is of much more consequence than peace of body, after all.

Would I wear hoop skirts? Well, probably not, but in the light of past experiences I could look up at my ranch woman and say, "Very likely."

I wasn't cornered, but perhaps I lied.

There are some things to take into account in all this crinoline agitation. First, the men are dead set against hoop skirts. Second, the manufacturers and the dressmakers favor the fashion almost unanimously. Is a woman governed by her husband or her modiste? Much depends on the answer. Why do the dressmakers want crinoline, want it so bad that the talk of its coming has been kept up against protest for full two years? Why, gores, of course. Do you know what it means to get a 12 to 15-yard circumference down to, say 26 inches? It means gores, it means gathers, it means no woman her own dressmaker, it means also trimmings.

Are we fighting a bogy? Is the crinoline an impossibility? Well, maybe, but could you get men to have their trousers cut 6 or 8 inches on the pavement? You can and have got the long gown, so let us not be too comfortably sure.

I was at a reception the other evening where the peculiarity of present dress conditions struck me humorously. Making their bows to the hostess at one and the same time were a tall and a short woman. The tall woman wore a straight, short-waisted Empire frock, the short one wore an 1830 gown, flounced and so suspiciously large in circumference as to suggest steels in the petticoat, one if not two. The hostess glanced from one to the other and somehow kept her countenance, but we who stood behind grinned. It was the meeting of two generations; and the older was by long odds the more graceful.

At supper there was a fine chance for the connoisseur in shoulders. Eating her salad, just opposite, was a big, plump, placid blonde. She scarcely seemed to speak or to move, and her skin was too smooth to allow the idea that she ever disturbed her countenance with a smile. She adorned life sufficiently by existing and existing with those shoulders. They had a delicate slope to them, like the shoulders of 1850, and to bring out their old-new, antique-fashionable shapes more clearly a deep bertha of magnificent creamy lace was pinned about them. She was an ice maiden, frozen to the shape of my grandmother.

Standing behind and looking down upon her was a firefly. The firefly had black hair and dark burning cheeks and a black frock with crimson bows standing upon the shoulders. The shoulders were square and high and English as shoulders have been for five

OUTDOOR DESIGNS.

years. It made a very pretty picture to look from one to the other, but, impassively against nerve bunch though it was, the nerves had the best of it, for square shoulders are wholesomer. It takes a perfect digestion to stand out against sloping shoulders.

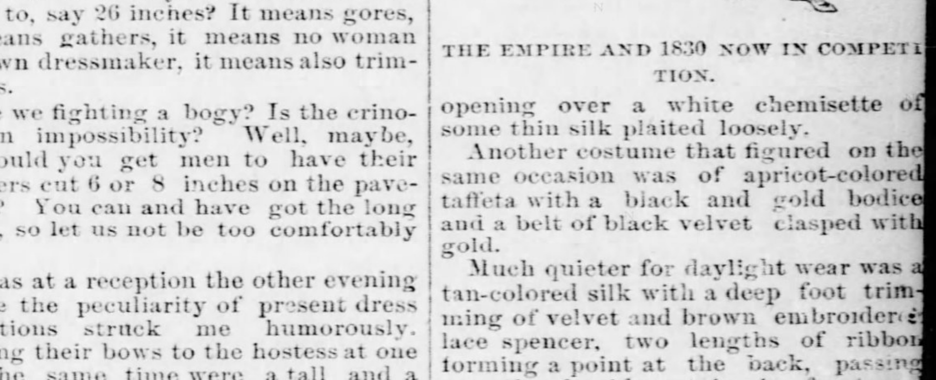
THE SLOPING SHOULDER.

I've seen some pretty walking dresses lately, and it's time to drop railings against "fate and flat steels" and tell about them. In a winter trousseau at which I was looking this morning was a dark red street dress with a red brown skirt scalloped and faced with red. Two slits formed pockets and the back was laid in four plaits, showing red on their under sides. There was a triple brown cape faced with red and full sleeves with red cuffs and a brown felt hat faced with red and trimmed with heavy brown plumes.

Another dress which was my neighbor at an afternoon concert was of striped blue and cream wool, with bands of fox fur. It was fitted with a yoke, from which fell a loose front of plain blue cheviot, turning into a tight-fitting jacket at the back and falling apart at the sides, to show big fur-trimmed leg-o'-mutton sleeves, with ruffles on the shoulders. The hat that went with it was of blue felt, with velvet trimmings.

There have been pretty skating dresses at the park, but not many. One was of a ribbed green wool, that gave the effect in its shadow of being striped with black lines. A deep band of maroon finished it at the bottom and there went with it a Russian blouse of green, edged with Astrakhan and with large triangular lapels and shoulder puffs of maroon. A little maroon turban, with an Astrakhan edge, an Astrakhan muff and a smile of perfect content were the finishing touches to the picture.

A luncheon gown or two and I must call a halt. At a Lakewood festival recently Mrs. Cleveland wore a gray bengaline dress that was not so well suited as it might have been to her dark complexion, but was in itself very pretty. A deep plaited flounce gave it the look of being made with a double skirt and below were three rows of black velvet ribbon. The bodice was slightly open at the throat and had velvet revers



THE EMPIRE AND 1830 NOW IN COMPETITION.

opening over a white chemisette of some thin silk plaited loosely.

Another costume that figured on the same occasion was of apricot-colored taffeta with a black and gold bodice and a belt of black velvet clasped with gold.

Much quieter for daylight wear was a tan-colored silk with a deep foot trimming of velvet and brown embroidered lace spencer, two lengths of ribbon forming a point at the back, passing over the shoulders, tying in front and hanging to the floor.

ELLEN OSBORN.

The Missing Word Lottery.

The "missing word" craze has proved an expensive one in England. A multitude of contributors to "missing word" contests in various London journals are now bewailing the loss of $150,000 of the money, which the government confiscated on the ground that the so-called "contests" were nothing more nor less than lotteries and in plain violation of the English lottery laws.

Making the Most of It.

Clothier and Furnisher.

Dashaway—What! you haven't got your watch chain on with your dress suit, have you? Don't you know it's bad form?

Travers—I can't help it, old fellow; the only opportunity I'll have to wear it in the next 30 days.

HOW THE FEUD WAS HEALED.

BY IRVINE FRANCIS MATHER.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

CHAPTER I.

A youth of two and twenty or thereabouts, tall, strong-limbed and handsome, and a girl of 17, slender and graceful, with a lustrous crown of golden brown hair that seemed like threads of pure spun gold as a wandering ray of sunlight sifted through the green leaves of honeysuckle that covered the wide veranda. Softly, tenderly he clasped her hands and gazed with a troubled look into her large, dark gray eyes, in which there was a startled, almost frightened expression.

"Oh, Charles, that we had never met, for we can never marry. Our love must, can only be but a memory of a few short, happy days. Oh, so happy, and to think this awful feud must ever stand between us, must part us. Yes, yes, you must go, go quickly."

"Why, Margaret, my darling, what on earth is the matter with you?" returned the young man wonderingly to this hysterical outburst. "What do you mean? What feud are you talking about? I really do not understand you?"

"What feud! You don't understand me! Did you not tell me that you are Charles Woodford, and that you were born within 10 miles of this place? That you are the last of the old Kentucky Woodfords?"

"Of course I did, but I fail to see what connection that has with the feud you speak so mysteriously of, or why the mention of my full name and birthplace should have such a strange effect upon you. You may be sure that now that you have confessed your love for me, and I have tasted the nectar of those sweet lips I do not intend to give you up for any superstitious notion your old black auntie has put into that pretty head of yours."

"Do you mean to tell me that you have never heard of the feud between the Morton and Woodford families?" asked the girl more calmly, but with a look and tone of astonishment.

"Never, until this minute," replied the young man, adding, "but you must remember my mother took me to New York when I was still an infant, immediately after my father's death, and, now I come to think of it, I know very little about my father's family, for mother has always avoided the subject, and I concluded it was a painful one and never pressed it."

"Well, this is indeed wonderful, but is an explanation that would hardly satisfy my father and brothers," said the girl musingly. "But listen and I will tell you the story and then you will understand why I can never marry you and why you must leave this house at once, for it is the house of your deadliest enemies."

And standing their in the shadow of the honeysuckle the young girl told him how nearly a hundred years before a Morton and Woodford, scions of an old English cavalier stock, seeking peace and prosperity in the wilds of the new world, had quarrelled and sworn a terrible revenge upon each other and all who should come after them. How this feud had been handed down from generation to generation, of the many noble men who had fallen in the never-ending struggle, of the widows who had mourned and the sweethearts who had wept for the husbands and lovers, and the orphans who had grown to manhood carrying always in their hearts this bloody pledge.

"Well, this is a very strange story," said the young man, as the girl concluded, "very strange indeed, and I confess it rather complicates matters."

"Complicates matters!" interrupted the girl passionately, her lips curling somewhat scornfully. "I should say it does complicate matters. Can you not understand that it forever places a bar between us, or has your Northern education so chilled your Southern blood that you think the animosities of a century can be buried in a moment?"

"Well, I certainly do fail to understand that it forever places a bar between us, and I am also thankful to say that my Southern blood has been sufficiently chilled to prevent my following in the footsteps of my bloodthirsty ancestors and take up murder as a pastime," returned the young man, smiling good humoredly at the pretty face before him. The girl, however, only shook her head impatiently and said:

"This is neither a time nor a subject for jesting. What I tell you is true. I see that your mother has kept all knowledge of this dreadful feud from you, evidently hoping that you would always live in the North and never hear of it. Now that you do know it, you must try and understand what it means to you and me," she went on earnestly. "I cannot marry you without my father's consent, and that he would never give to a Woodford. In his childhood he was taught to hate the very name, and to rejoice in the sight of a Woodford only that he might lift his hand against him. As a young man he cherished this hatred and laid plans of vengeance, and as an old man whose head is silvered and his days numbered, he still clings with religious fanaticism to the teachings of his infancy. The spirit ot the father is reproduced in the sons, and I tell you did you meet one of them in the open and were known as Charles Woodford no power on earth could save your life. With this education and feeling, what do you suppose they would think of me did they know that the only daughter of the Mortons had given her heart to the hereditary enemy? Think! No misfortune that could overtake us would bring the blush of shame to a Morton's cheek as that would."

"Shame," interrupted the young man hotly.

"There is no use in our discussing the matter further," pursued the girl, ignoring young Woodford's exclamation. "When you come to think over the situation and fully understand it, you will see that a Morton and a Woodford can never wed. Besides, even if you were not a Woodford, you are here as an enemy, a Southern man in a Federal uniform, and as such would be regarded as a traitor by my father and brothers, who are all serving in the Confederate army—my father, an old man, and my youngest brother, a mere lad, more than a year younger than myself. I have told you that I love you, but I have also explained to you why I cannot marry you. Now, you must leave here, for my brother William is in this neighborhood with his troop, and likely to come here as soon as night falls. If no worse fate befell you, you would be captured and sent to some wretched Southern prison to wear out your heart in waiting for the end of the war, perhaps to die of some dreadful disease. I will provide a horse for you, and by taking the path through the forest along the creek you can safely reach the federal lines within an hour."

"Well, be it so," replied young Woodford, gazing gloomily at the flushed face of the young girl. "I will do as you ask, for in truth I am surrounded by enemies, and now that I am recovered from my wound I ought to rejoin my command at once. But, Margaret, although I am compelled to yield to the force of circumstances now, I do not yield my claim upon your heart and hand. I cannot reconcile myself to the idea that, fierce and revengeful as you describe your father and brothers to be, in this latter day of enlightenment and civilization they would murder an inoffensive man simply because his name happened to be Woodford, or because he dared to ask for your hand in marriage. I will go, but if I escape the carnage of this awful war I will return when peace is declared and claim you."

"Go, go now, and come no more. Be satisfied that you have won the heart of a Morton, something no Woodford ever did before," said the young girl sadly.

Half an hour later the lovers exchanged a last fond embrace. Woodford mounted his horse, and putting spurs to the high-bred Kentucky animal, was soon lost to sight among the overhanging branches of the forest. An hour's rapid traveling brought him within the federal picket lines, where we will leave him, and going back a few weeks tell how it was that the young federal officer fell a captive to the charms of this lovely Kentucky maiden.

CHAPTER II.

Charles Woodford was the last of an old Kentucky family. His father married a Northern woman, whom he met while at college, and always a delicate man from his youth up, he died of consumption while his only child, Charles, was an infant in long clothes. Elizabeth Woodford, his mother, came of Puritan stock, and inherited all the prejudices of her race. Immediately after her husband's death she gave their freedom to the few slaves who still remained on the old Woodford homestead, sold the lands, and taking her child returned to the North. Possessing large means of her own, she gave her son every advantage in education, and sought to instill into his youthful mind thoughts and ideas in harmony with her own education and beliefs. The fact that the Woodford and Morton families had for generations waged a relentless family feud in the wilds of Kentucky she carefully kept from him, and rarely spoke of his father's family. To her this feud was a barbarism that had been an unutterable horror during the few, short months she spent in Kentucky, and her sole object in life was to remove her son from all influences that would create a desire in his heart to visit the scene of his birth and to keep from him all knowledge of his family history.

Surrounded by such influences it is not strange that young Woodford grew up in all essentials a Northern in thought and feeling. At that time feeling ran high North and South, and events were hastening on and widening the breach day by day between the two sections. Then came the trump of war and Charles Woodford, burning with youthful ardor, was one of the first to offer his services for the preservation of the union. Naturally, the mother's heart was wrung by the thought of the possibility of losing her only son, but she bore the parting bravely, and even in the midst of her grief there came an exultant thought that now indeed would Charles be forever severed from his Southern home.

Young Woodford's regiment went to the front at once, and was soon in the thick of the campaign. The cheerful spirits and careless bravery of the youthful soldier made him a prime favorite with the men of his company, and his intelligence and handsome appearance, combined with coolness, determination and courage quickly won him promotion. He was advanced from the ranks, and at the time our story opens was captain in a dashing cavalry regiment.

Some two weeks previously Captain Woodford had been sent out from the federal lines with a small reconnoitering party. They had been surprised in the darkness by a troop of Confederate cavalry who knew every inch of the ground in darkness or daylight, and Woodford received a bullet in his right shoulder. The shock had nearly unhorsed him, and before he regained control of the animal had been carried swiftly through the forest and out into the open road. Weak and almost fainting from loss of blood, totally ignorant of his whereabouts, he gave the horse the bridle rein, hoping to reach the federal pickets or at least find some shelter.

The next morning the wounded young officer was found by Margaret Morton lying senseless on the ground just outside her father's gate. As loyal a Southerner as any brave soldier who carried a musket in the Confederate army, the young girl could not gaze without pity upon the luckless invader of Southern soil, and calling the servants, she had him borne into the house and placed in bed. The old physician, who had known her from childhood, was summoned, and Margaret took up her station by the bed to nurse the wounded bluecoat. The wound in the shoulder was not serious, Woodford suffering principally from loss of blood, but the wound in his heart, made when his black eyes met the dark gray orbs that gazed with pity upon him, was a wound that never healed.

Woodford was a perfect type of physical manhood, with black hair and eyes and a drooping mustache of the same color. Margaret Morton was a blooming girl of 17, with large, soft gray eyes and hair that fell in rippling ringlets of golden brown, while her cheeks glowed with the ruddy hue of health, and her face was lit with the smile of joyous girlhood, dimpling her cheeks as two rows of pearly teeth shone between the red lips of a perfectly formed mouth. She was a picture of health and artless girlhood. A thing of beauty to be wooed and won.

Day by day Margaret sat by the bedside of the wounded soldier. Her father and three brothers were with the Confederate army and her mother had been dead for several years. At first Woodford was enjoined by the doctor not to talk, and so it happened that Margaret did not learn his name or anything about him, and he knew her as Margaret, from hearing the old negro woman who attended him address her as "Miss Margaret." If he was not allowed to talk, however, Woodford was not forbidden to look, and as the young girl tripped noislessly about the room or seated by the window where the soft, warm rays of the Southern sun streamed in, with book or needlework in hand, he thought her the fairest, loveliest creature his eyes had ever rested upon. And Margaret, too, felt a thrill as she caught a glance from his flashing black eyes, a thrill that soon told her that her pure, young heart had passed into the keeping of the handsome stranger. So it was that when Woodford was able to rest upon a couch on the vine-covered porch these two young beings knew that they loved, though no word had been spoken. There came a day at last, however, when the secret could be no longer kept, and Woodford taking her in his arms told her that he loved, and she lifting her blushing face to his he read her secret in her eyes. Then it was that the ardent young soldier holding her from him to feast his eyes upon the beauty of her face and perfect form, said with a smile:

"Margaret, my queen, my lovely darling, I really believe you do not know my name, and yet I was born in Kentucky." Was it a prophetic feeling of coming sorrow that caused a sudden tightening at her heart and a palor to come over that blooming face?

"No, I do not, but I love you," was all she said.

"Why, Margaret, our fathers must have been old friends, for my father and his ancestors before him lived not far from here, and so your father will not feel that he is giving his priceless treasure to an utter stranger. My name is Charles Woodford."

"Oh, my God," were the anguished words that fell from the lips of the girl as she pushed the young soldier from her and gazed at him with wide, staring eyes, horror and misery painted on every feature.

"Margaret, Margaret, oh, what is the matter?" exclaimed young Woodford as he sought vainly to regain one of her hands, the happy smile vanishing from his face. But Margaret, throwing herself on the lounge, burst into a storm of sobs and tears. Then it was that when the first burst of grief had subsided, Margaret had told her handsome lover that he must leave her.

CHAPTER III.

The war is over and Woodford, now a major, has returned to his Northern home, only to find his mother in feeble health and fast sinking into the grave. Bound by his duty to her, he writes to his love in the far South, but after weeks of weary waiting the letter returns, indorsed "not found." Harrassed with doubts and fears, but unable to leave the bedside of his dying parent, the weeks drag slowly by until death releases him from his vigil. By the time that he has settled his affairs, and is at last free to go wherever he chooses, months have passed since his return from the army. With an anxious heart Woodford takes the train for Kentucky and every hour of that painful, weary journey he tortures himself with vain conjectures as to what has become of his dear love, Margaret.

It is growing late in the afternoon and the forest trees cast long shadows across the road when Woodford turns his horse's head into the short lane that leads to the old Morton homestead. His thoughts are busy, for although in the loyalty of his own love he has no fear that Margaret has forgotten him, he recalls her words when they parted, and for the first time a possibility of a rough reception from the father and brother of his divinity enters his mind. "Well, well," says he to himself as he shakes the bridle rein and puts spurs to his horse, "They may be ugly, but they can do no more than reject my suit. They can't shoot an unarmed man, nor pick a quarrel with a man who will not fight, for I am resolved that no matter what they say they shall not goad me into lifting my hand against one of Margaret's blood."

A few minutes and he reaches the well remembered gate, throws his bridle rein over a paling, and, alighting, strides quickly up the gravel walk. A man meets him at the door and looks at him inquiringly.

"Is Mr. Morton at home?" he asks.

"Morton!" repeats the other. "Lor' bless yer, he don't live hyar. Sold out and gone long ago."

"Gone, gone!" exclaimed Woodford. "Gone where?"

"Why, yer see, when ther old man an' ther boys come back from ther army they was all busted. Niggers all free, stock run off an' nothing left but ther old house an' er few acres of rocky land that wouldn't grow nothing. So ther old man he jest sold out lock, stock an' bar'l an sot out fer Texas, him an' ther boys an' ther girl. Be yer lookin fur 'em."

"Yes, yes," said Woodford, "tell me where they have gone."

"Well, now, 'pears ter me yer be mighty anxious like. P'raps yer be the Yankee soldier that was setting up to Mar'gret. Good thing yer wasn't 'round hyar when the old man and ther boys heard of it. They was powerful mad, and Bill, he's ther oldest of ther boys, he 'lowed if he caught any Woodford Yankee or any other kind of Yankee er setting up to his sister, he'd let daylight shine through him, he would."

This speech was lost upon Woodford, who was so stunned by the news that the only thing that his mind could grasp was the fact that Margaret was gone. The man in the door continued to gossip on, however, until Woodford with a curt good-day, turned slowly away, and, mounting his horse, rode off, repeating to himself over and over again, "I will follow them and I will find my love."

CHAPTER IV.

It is a balmy afternoon in the latter part of September. A gentle breeze rustles the tall grass that covers the prairie stretching away in every direction. On a little knoll stands a small tree, the only one in sight, although the practiced eye of a Texan would readily recognize the dark line far across the prairie as the Cross Timbers, that heavily-wooded belt that stretches across the Lone Star State from east to west. Probably it was the sight of this little lonely looking tree that seemed almost as a friend that induced one of those numerous parties traveling in wagons in search of a home on the wide prairie to halt for the night. The little caravan consisted of a covered wagon, drawn by two stout horses, in which rode a young man, scarcely more than a youth, and a girl with a wealth of golden brown hair, a large pensive gray eye and a sad, sweet face. Beside the wagon rode an old man whose snowy hair and furrowed brow gave token of the weight of years, but whose firm hand and upright figure showed that the vigor of his manhood had not yet departed. Near him were two other horsemen, stalwart, good looking young fellows, who would be recognized at once as his sons.

"Well, Bill," said the old man as the little calvacade approached the solitary tree, "this seems to be as good a place as we'll find to camp for the night. I reckon that smoke over there is the village they told us of back the road a piece, but we might jest as well 'light here and camp. Onhitch your cattle, Ike, and Mar'gret, girl, bustle 'round and get your old pap some supper. I'm hungry as a bear."

Soon the little party have arranged their camp for the night. The horses have been watered at a small stream that gurgles around the little hill or knoll and tethered to a stake in the ground. A fire has been built and the young girl quickly prepares the evening meal. The sun sinks to rest in a golden halo and darkness settles quickly over the earth, while one by one the stars peep out. It is a beautiful evening, and as the full moon comes slowly up and casts a soft, mellow light over the prairie the little group under the solitary tree break into exclamations of pleasure at the enchanting scene before them.

As the men lounge about chatting and smoking, the girl sits in pensive attitude, a settled melancholy on her sad face, lit only by a rare, sweet smile when her father or one of her brothers address some jesting remark to her. Suddenly, the young man who has been addressed as "Bill" takes his pipe from his mouth and exclaims:

"Seems like we're going to have a visitor. There comes a man on horseback." Looking in the direction indicated by "Bill" all see a horseman rapidly approaching. The moon has now risen high in the heavens and the features of the little group are plainly outlined in the yellow light. Rapidly the horseman draws nearer. Another minute and he is within a few paces, when he suddenly draws rein, and exclaiming, "Thank God! I have found her," throws himself from his horse and comes quickly forward.

CHAPTER V.

At the sound of the stranger's voice the girl utters a low, startled cry, and, springing to her feet, leans forward expectantly. the varying emotions of terror and joy depicting themselves upon her lovely countenance. Instantly the men are upon their feet, and as the newcomer approaches Bill demands roughly:

"Who are you? What do you want?"

The stranger pauses, and hesitates an instant. Not a sound is heard but the soft rustle of the tall grass swayed by the evening breeze. Then with careless grace he doffs his slouch hat, and the moonlight falls upon the handsome features of Charles Woodford.

"Gentlemen," he said in a soft melodious voice, "I come as a friend. I am here to offer you the hand of friendship and to seal the bloody past in which none of us have had a hand. Because our ancestors waged a relentless war upon each other, founded doubtless upon a mutual sense of mistaken injury and fostered by a false pride, there is no reason why we should continue this unholy feud."

"Then you are ——"

"I am Charles Woodford!" interrupted the newcomer, holding himself proudly erect. Again there was a pause, but only for an instant, broken by the voice of William Morton in tones of angry scorn.

"Charles Woodford, are you. Well, you have brought your eggs to a poor market. I know what has brought you sneaking here with your pretended friendship, you traitorous son of a treacherous race. You are here after my sister. You crept into the home of a Kentucky gentleman and stole the heart of an innocent child, but you may take your last look upon her now, for you will never leave this spot alive."

With a low cry Margaret sprang forward, but her brother roughly grasped her arm, and dragging her back said:

"Be quiet, girl."

"Mr. Morton," said Woodford, "I am at a loss to understand why I should meet with this reception. As your sister has probably informed you, I knew nothing of this unhappy family feud until she herself told me the day I left your home in Kentucky to rejoin my command. It is impossible, then, for me to entertain any feelings of hostility toward you or any member of your family, and I fail to see why you should hate me, a man upon whom your eyes never rested until this moment. As for stigmatizing me as a traitor because I served in the federal army, that is a matter of opinion. Although born in the South, I have spent my entire life in the North, and I fought for those principles which by education and surroundings I have been taught to believe right. But I am here to offer no apologies. I come as an honorable man to offer the hand of friendship to you and yours, to heal forever a bloody and a senseless feud, and to ask in marriage the woman whose heart I already possess."

"Very fine, I declare," replied Morton sneeringly. "Must have learned that at one of your Yankee colleges, I reckon. But it don't go here. You made a mistake when you brought such eggs to this market, for you're likely to get some of them broken. Now, make tracks. I'll give you one chance, but if ever I set eyes on you again I'll put a hole through you, as sure as my name is William Morton," and as he spoke the ominous click of a pistol was heard, and the bright barrrl gleamed in the moonlight.

But Woodford made no move. He merely said:

"Margaret, have you no word for me?"

In answer the girl shook off the loosened grasp of her angry brother, and sprang forward. Maddened by the sight of his sister anxious to throw herself into the arms of the man he considered his enemy, William Morton lost what small control he still possed over his fierce passions and pressed the trigger of the weapon he had leveled against Woodford. Quick as he was, however, Margaret was quicker, and as she fell into the outstretched arms of her lover the bullet crashed into her tender body. Her low cry of joy turned into a moan of anguish, as a flood of crimson blood gushed forth.

With a yell of horror the guilty brother sprang forward, but Woodford, who had until now restrained his temper, shook him roughly off, and, supporting the dying girl, tenderly laid her upon the ground and knelt beside her, beseeching her in agonizing words to speak.

The father and brothers, at first paralyzed with horror, now gathered about the prostrate form of the beloved daughter and sister and united their voices in lamentations and grief. The anguish of the miserable brother who had done this awful deed was pitiable to behold, but the grief of Woodford was unutterable in its intensity. Tenderly he chafed the small limp hand that lay in his, and murmured words of love, mingled with piteous entreaties to the girl to speak. Instinctively he felt that her life blood was ebbing away, and how unspeakably he longed for one more glance of her giorious eyes and one more word of love from the sweet lips so soon to be closed in death.

Gradually the girl's eyes opened, the lips moved and, Woodford supporting her head upon his arm, she gasped: "Father, brothers, no more blood. Let him—go—in peace. I loved—him."

A spasm of pain passed over the lovely countenance, succeeded by a smile of ineffable sweetness as her eye rested upon the face of Woodford. Feebly she pressed his hand, her golden head sank upon the protecting arm, and the pure spirit of Margaret Morton took its flight. The feud was healed.

* * * *

Under the lonely tree out on the wide prairies they laid to rest, and as the weary traveler halts for a minute beneath its spreading branches to escape the rays of the burning sun, he sees the small green mound and wonders idly who lies there in that solitary grave, but no thought comes to him of the terrible tragedy enacted on that spot so many years ago.

THE END.

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NAPOLEON AT BORODINO.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF HIM BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

He Had No Regard for the Thousands of Slain.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Major General Yakovitch of the Russian army is one of the few men living who saw the great Napoleon on the battlefield. The old gentleman saw the French emperor at Borodina. At that battle Yakovitch, then a mere boy, served with a battery in the grand redoubt which was the center of the Russian line. He gives a vivid description of the battle. When morning broke a sea of gray mist shut out the field from view. The voices of the enemy were heard, the neighing of their horses and the rumbling of artillery wheels. Then came the thunder of cannon, making the very earth tremble. Three times all the Russian gunners were killed, and three times new men took their places. Bullets flew thick as hail, and men dropped dead or mangled every moment.

At last a strange sound was heard in the distance like rain pattering on withered leaves. It grew louder and louder, until it filled the air like the roar of a stormy sea. All at once a great wave of bright swords and helmets and horses' heads came surging up over the breastworks. It was the imperial guard. Before the shock of that mighty wave the Russian center crumbled away shattered wrecks. When Yakovitch came to his senses and opened his eyes he saw around him the corpses of his father and comrades. Suddenly the tramping of troops called his attention to a troop of gayly dressed officers, and Napoleon's staff came riding over the field. The young Russian peered anxiously in their faces. In his graphic language:

"There were the hard faces of Rapp and Darn and broad-chested Sebastian and Nansouty, with the saber scar across his cheek, and the low, broad forehead and bulldog jaw of grim old Ney, the bravest of them all. There, too, was Murat, with his white plumes and his braided jacket, his riding whip in his hand just like a circus rider. And then the group parted suddenly and there was the man himself in the midst of them, with his face hard and immovable as marble amid all that blood and agony, and a far-away look in those cold gray eyes of his as if he saw Moscow somewhere away up in the sky, but could see nothing between. 'A glorious victory!' cried Murat, waving his hand. 'What a stir there'll be among the good folks in Paris when the bulletin arrives!' 'We've lost half our army in doing it, though,' growled Ney. 'Hadn't we better fall back a little and wait there for reinforcements?' Then Napoleon turned his head slowly, just as the statue might do, and looked him in the face. 'Thou advising a retreat, Michael? That is something new, indeed! No—no falling back now. I must date my bulletin from Moscow. As for the army, you can't make an omelette without breaking a few eggs.'"

Yakovitch, when he heard that, knew God had forsaken Napoleon, for no man save one doomed to destruction could have spoken so lightly of the slaughter of thousands of brave men. In three months from that day the French emperor was flying for his life across the border with the Cossacks at his heels like hungry wolves.

BLOWING SOAP BUBBLES.

Some Hints Which Will Be of Interest to Children.

There are many ingenious and pleasing tricks to be played with soap bubbles, of which one is illustrated here.

Take a wire ring and hang a large soap bubble from it. This may sound hard, but it is easy to do. Be careful to remove with

your finger the drop of water which will hang at the bottom of the bubble and which will weaken it. Put your blowing tube through the bladder gently and blow a small bubble. It will fall to the bottom of the other and stay there without breaking it. You must be careful to blow the smaller bubble lighter than the larger. In order to do this shake out the water from your tube before blowing the smaller bubble.

Here are some hints for getting a good mixture from which to blow bubbles. Dissolve about an ounce of the strongest washing soap in a pint of distilled water, or, in the absence of that, rain water. Cook it well and keep it in a cool place. At the end of eight days it will be in good condition for use. Only pour out as much at one time as you need for your experiments. It may thus be made to last for a very long time.

A Butterfly at Sea.

Eastern Argus.

Charles Hawkins succeeded in capturing a handsome butterfly Sunday afternoon on board the tug that went out to meet the Numidian. The genial, light-winged messenger from a very distant clime, no doubt, hove in sight and sort of nodded to the passengers on the tug as much as to say that everything was all right and that the rest of the crowd would soon be along. In his good nature and familiarity he took a seat on the rail and was soon made a prisoner.

MADE PRISONER BY ORANGS.

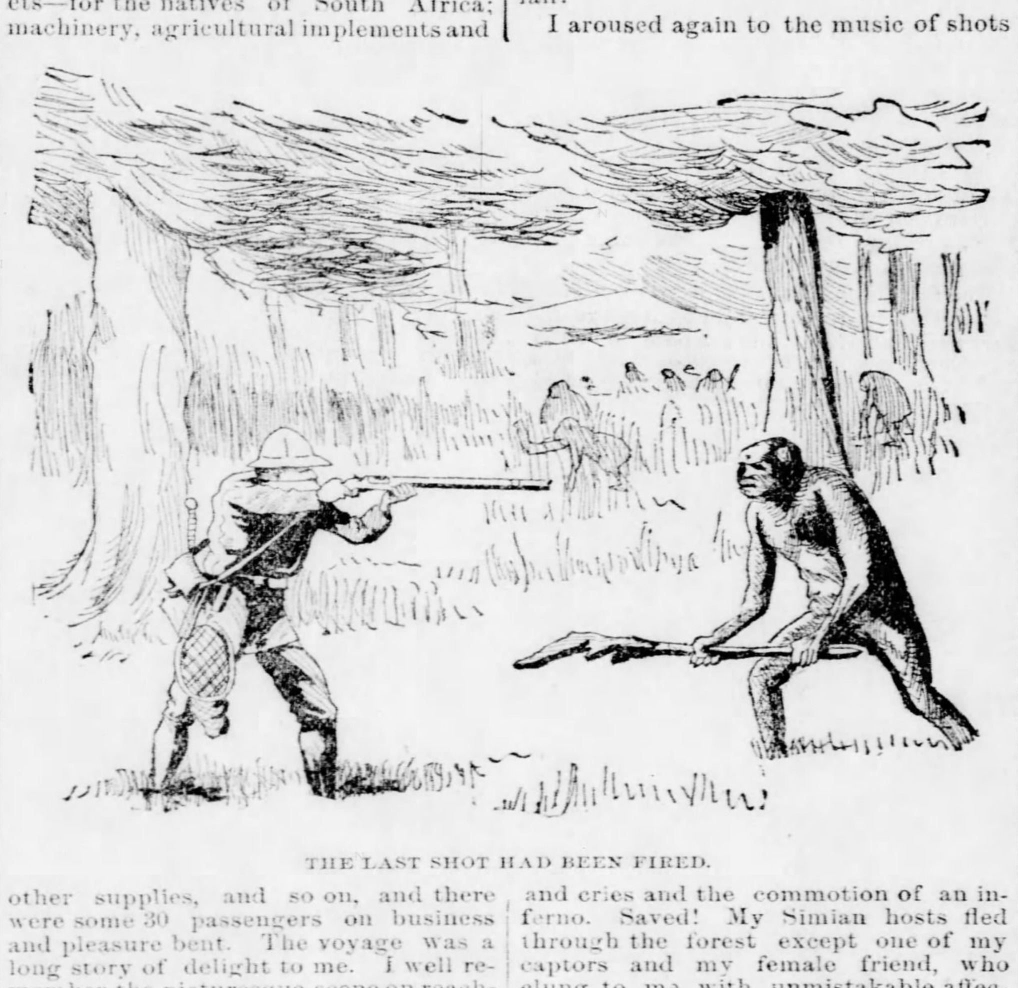
An Old Sailor's Story of Adventures In Borneo.

HELD CAPTIVE FOR OVER TWO WEEKS.

Treated With Much Kindness By His Captors.

TWO OF THEM REFUSED TO PART WITH HIM.

Early in the 50's I was confidential clerk in the East Indian trading house of Claude Bros., London, expecting nothing less than the approaching opening of the adventurous sea life that has been mine. But as fortune would have it, owing to the illness of the junior member of the firm, I was sent as supercargo and trusted agent on a voyage to the Malay Archipelago. I fairly walked on air. Here were my fondest dreams about to be realized. The St. George, the trading vessel of the firm, was duly loaded with her varied cargo—rum, cloth and trinkets—for the natives of South Africa; machinery, agricultural implements and



THE LAST SHOT HAD BEEN FIRED.

other supplies, and so on, and there were some 30 passengers on business and pleasure bent. The voyage was a long story of delight to me. I well remember the picturesque scene on reaching Singapore. About our vessel swarmed canoes and flat-bottomed sampans, whose swarthy occupants, with the jargon of Babel, offered fruits and wares for barter and sale. Here one could see a trading prahu from the Moluccas, whose every plank, mast, sail, oar and awning were made from the cocoanut tree, and whose whole cargo—oil to burn at night and food and "grog" to consume by day—was all of the same generous and stately palm.

We pushed on for Borneo, whose capital, Bruni, or Borneo, we reached in due time and safely, as we might not have done a few years earlier, before Sir James Brooke, the great "White Rajah" of Sarawak had driven the piratical and head-hunting Sea Dyaks from their haunts with fire and sword.

MET THE GREAT MAN.

Forty miles up the Sarawak river, some 300 miles by sea southward of Bruni, was Kuchin, the capital of Rajah Brooke's province of Sarawak. Here, after leaving the pile-built "Borneon Venice" of Bruni, I met and was hospitably entertained by the Tuan Besar ("great man"), Rajah Brooke himself, while the St. George was completing her cargo.

Having a few days here and anxious to explore the interior above Kuchin, with several Dyak guides in a swift prahu I went a journey of several hours up the river, landing at a point whence travel would be possible. The time was short, but I loaded the guides with specimens and gathered material for copious notes. Though warned by my native attendants I often made independent excursions, and on one of these occasions pushing alone into the depths of the dense tropical forest after a bird I wished to secure, a strangely peculiar sound smote my ears and I found myself confronted by several orang-outangs of the great Mias tribe of the Indies, the most human-like of the Simian race. One gigantic male walking upright and branishing a heavy stick used indifferently as staff or club advanced threateningly, gnashing his teeth and uttering the indescribable sound which had first attracted my attention. I raised my gun to my shoulder, but, alas! my last shot had been fired at the bird. In a moment the weapon was wrested from my grasp and I was struck senseless by a powerful blow from the Mias.

MADE PRISONER.

When I partly recovered consciousness, bruised and bleeding, I was being half dragged, half carried, by the outangs. Attempts to struggle to my feet were useless. After what seemed an age we reached, apparently, a Simian community, and never did captive among American Indians receive more attention than I. With discordant cries and uncouth grimaces the ourang-outangs crowded about me, with strangely human suggestiveness, until beaten back by my captors. I forgot bodily bruises in my mental anxiety. Was I to be torn limb from limb and devoured? While I was in this terrible state of suspense the older and graver outangs gathered about me, as if in council, chattering in turn as if discussing my fate. The conference presently broke up and I was again hauled away, a badly sprained ankle adding to my distress. I soon reached a spreading tree, into which I was hauled and pushed almost screaming with agony, and in a rude sort of arbor among its branches I found myself, a prisoner indeed, every movement closely watched by a special guard set over me, the single cry for help I uttered being answered by a savage blow.

Like an Indian captive in some cases, I now seemed to be adopted by this particular Simian family and to be treated with a rude sort of affection, especially by a young female, who seldom stirred from my side. The arbor, thatched with the great leaves of the nypa palm, afforded a tolerable shelter from the elements.

WATER AND FOOD.

Water was brought me in nypa leaves, which I drank, and with which I bathed my wounds and injured ankle, binding the latter with cocoanut fiber and pieces of my clothing, now conveniently in rags. Food was also brought—in prickly durion, the orange-like mangosteen and cocoanuts, which I punctured with my knife for their milky contents, showing my captors how to drink therefrom and apparently pleasing them mightily. I fancied I detected new sounds in their monkey language when they chattered to me or of me, as I was sure they did, and that they invented new terms of address.

Here was a pickle. I evidently was to be one of them—a guest perforce, if not adopted. I was kindly treated, with solicitous care, yet jealously guarded, and my injured ankle alone would have prevented my escape. The days dragged slowly by, a week even, and hope and despair alternated until I feared I would go wild and really become an animal, like those around me. But one day my captors seemed strangely excited, clambering up and down my tree and rushing out into the forest and back again. The next day there was still greater commotion, and I was more vigilantly guarded. The third—was it fancy? I thought I heard a shot, or was it a mirage of an overwrought brain? No, thank God, another. "Help, help!" and with all the force I could summon I cried aloud and fell back fainting in my lair.

I aroused again to the music of shots and cries and the commotion of an inferno. Saved! My Simian hosts fled through the forest except one of my captors and my female friend, who clung to me with unmistakable affection and both of whom we took back with us to Kuchin and put safely aboard the St. George, which had waited for me these eventful two weeks. My Dyak guides had given me up, thinking I had fallen in with a band of headhunters, but on reaching Kuchin with their tale they were immediately sent back with a searching force of English and natives. I had been taken miles into the almost impenetrable forest, with all clues cunningly concealed, so the search had been protracted.

I was threatened with fever, but insisted on going aboard the St. George at once, and a good constitution pulled me through. But the adventure had only given me a stronger taste for seafaring.

REMARKS ABOUT WINTER

Under water dearth, under snow bread. —*Tuscan Proverb.*

For seven days snow is a mother, then it becomes a stepmother, and then a scab (nuisance).—*Italian.*

Corn (wheat) is as comfortable under the snow as an old man with a fur coat.—*Russian.*

If the sun falls on the snow, there will be snow and snow, and yet snow again.—*Russian.*

With good wine, good bread, and good peace at home, it snow does come, let it come.—*Italian.*

Early Winter.

An air' winter
A sair winter.—*Scotland.*

A Changeable Winter.

Mony a frost and mony a thowe (thaw)
Soon maks mony a rotten yowe (ewe).
—*Scotland.*

Winter Thunder.

Winter thunder,
Poor man's death, rich man's hunger.
—*France.*

Winter's thunder and summer's flood
Never boded England any good.—*England.*

Winter Fire.

In winter a fire is better than a Muscat rose.—*Persia.*

The fire is winter's fruit.—*Arabia.*

January.

A kindly good Janiveer
Freezeth the pot by the feer (fire).
—*Tusser.*

Jack Frost in Janiveer
Nips the nose of the nascent year.

The blackest month in all the year
Is the month of Janiveer.

In January a man spends a few minutes in the sunshine, but all the rest of the day in the chimney-corner.—*Portugal.*

Do not lend money to the man who does not wear breeches in January.—*Spain.*

As the day lengthens,
So the cold strengthens.

If the grass grows in Janiveer,
It grows the worse for it all the year.
—*Ray.*

A January spring
Is worth no thing.

If you see grass in January,
Lock your grain in your granary.

January blossoms fill no man's cellar.—*Portugal.*

January, do not boast! February is close at your heels.—*Italian.*

January makes bridges of ice and February breaks them.—*Italian.*

If one but knew how good it were
To eat a pullet in Janiveer,
If he had 20 in a flock,
He'd leave but one to go with cock.
—*Ray.*

At New Year's tide
The day lengthens a cock's stride.

At St. Anthony's tide (January 17)
The days lengthen a demon's stride.

And Nobody Said a Word.

Detroit Free Press.

She is one of those dreadful girls who observe everything new in musical or scientific circles, and she springs it upon her friends at inopportune moments. This is what she did the other evening:

Young Screechim had just sung one of his favorite airs, and there was the usual applause, after which the girl who observes said:

"I heard the other day that a donkey brays in a perfect octave. Singular, isn't it?"

And she wondered why no one broke the appalling silence that settled on the company.

IDIOMS OF THE FAR WEST.

A Revolver and Three Jacks Beat a Royal Flush.

STORIES BY THE ARIZONA KICKER MAN.

As Senator He Proposes to Improve the Forests.

MERCHANT OF VENICE NOT APPRECIATED

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

HE KNEW IT ALL.—Last Monday the traveling agent of a liver pill concern in the East struck this town to contract for an advertisement in the *Kicker*. Finding that he was an old newspaper man, and that he purposed remaining for two or three days to take in the town, we set out to post him on some of the idioms and customs. He thought he knew it all, however, and that's the reason he is in bed in room No. 48 in the hotel with a bullet in his groin. It seems that he dropped into the Wild Eagle saloon and took a hand in a game of poker.

One of the things we were going to post him about was poker. The game is rather eccentric in this town. Sometimes two pairs beat four of a kind, and sometimes not. It's a good deal according to who is playing and how much money there is up. It seems that our friend got a royal flush and was called by three jacks. He at once jumped to the conclusion that he had won the jackpot, but he was sadly mistaken. Big Pete O'Brien was in the game, and it was an occasion when a pair of sixes, if held by Pete, would beat four aces. While raking in the pot the liver pill man was stopped by a bullet, and even if he gets well he will have a bad limp to his left leg. This town isn't as big as Chicago or New York, or as wicked as St. Louis or Cincinnati, but we have our customs and idioms just the same, and the stranger who can't tumble to them must take the consequences.

AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT.—We point with pride to the fact that we have been appointed chairman of the senate committee on forestry. We regard this as the most important and responsible chairmanship on the list and can truthfully say it came to us unsought. We hope no one will charge us with egotism when we say that the right man has been put in the right place. The committee has already had three meetings and transacted a great deal of business. Next week we shall introduce a bill to provide for purchasing and planting 1,000 bushels of mixed hickory and chestnuts on the crest of the Black mountain range; also for the purchase and transplanting of 20,000 walnut and butternut trees to adorn and enrich the Gila river valley. There is no earthly reason why the territory cannot supply the world with crab apples. She can also be made to control the market on wild plums and buckeyes. There are millions of acres of scrub pine and cedar on the mountains of this territory. Why not replace this useless growth with oak, elm, beech, redwood, sycamore and other valuable woods? We believe that the india rubber tree would thrive in the valleys, and that mahogany and logwood would be a success on the hillsides. Our bill will call for an appropriation of $100,000,000 as a starter, and if no spirit of false economy pops up to scale down the sum we'll make forestry walk to the front in a way to astonish everybody.

DRAMATIC — The Boston Dramatic Company presented "The Merchant of Venice" to our theater-going public Thursday night. The play disappointed everybody. There was no high kicking. Nobody was murdered. Not a gondola was to be seen. While the actors appeared to be well up in their parts, and while some of them wore fairly good clothes, there was a total

HE AT ONCE JUMPED TO THE CONCLUSION.

lack of that chic which makes a play go in the West. We saw as many as six good openings for some one to be killed, but not a hand was lifted. At one stage of the game they could have made a hit by having a girl throw herself over a precipice, but the girl preferred to sit in a rocking chair and read a novel. Those who went expecting to see Uncle Tom tracked by bloodhounds or Buffalo Bill rescue the passengers of the Deadwood stage demanded their money back, but no one got it.

BETTER QUIT—On our way over to the capital the other day on our mule a cadaverous cuss who looked as if he hadn't eaten a square meal in a month tried to play road agent on us just after we had crossed Turkey creek. He had a couple of guns leveled on us when our mule made a start, and he fired the whole 12 shots before we were out of range without a bullet coming within five feet of us. Then we turned and ran him into the scrub and scared him half to death. Such a critter as that is a disgrace to this territory, and we feel that our dignity has been lowered by his attempt to hold us up. Our esteemed contemporary is another such man as that. While he ought to be turning a corn sheller or running a ferryboat he insists on trying to be an editor. This alleged road agent, who hasn't the nerve to fight a rabbit and who can't fight for shucks, had better quit the business and apply for work in a livery stable. He is simply wasting his time.

M. QUAD.

Gifts to Servant Girls.

John Spaulding, a millionaire bachelor of Boston, has just given a total of $36,000 to eight servant girls who are employed at the United States hotel in that city. The gifts were in the shape of eight packages of stock of the Revere Sugar Refining Company of East Boston, which is quoted at $105 per share. He said it was a deferred Christmas present.

CITY PARK MAKING.

An Expert Discourses Upon What Is Generally a Municipal Problem.

HOW MONEY CAN BE WELL SPENT.

Description of New Features to Be Introduced in Brooklyn.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE COST.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 27.—Hugh McLaughlin, the uncrowned king of Brooklyn, once fell into amicable dispute with a courtier upon the question whether a certain slope in Prospect park was or was not shaded by forest chestnuts.

"There are plenty of big trees there, but not a chestnut among them," said the honorable Hugh.

"I'll bet you a dinner," said the courtier.

Out they went, with no more delay, to settle the question on the spot. Sure enough, there were chestnuts in many places, but none in the spot referred to.

"I played as a boy in the these fields and woods where the park now is," said Mr. McLaughlin. "I've watched it grow and I know it."

He might have added that he loved it; for it is said that he once remarked to a lieutenant in one of his rare bursts of confidence and conversation, "I want the park run as it ought to be." Whether other departments are or not, he was doubtless too prudent to add.

At any rate it is true that, though Brooklyn is the most outrageously misgoverned great city in Christendom, having never wholly shaken off the gang that ruled her when Tweed was a power, her park system is worthy the study of other municipalities. There have been periods of grave extravagance. In 1880 the walks and drives were in ruins. Eight years later the commissioners were building stone sentry boxes, at $1,950 each, at the gates, and turning over the care of the park to sewer foremen.

A COMPETENT POLITICIAN.

However, Prospect park was laid out by Vaux and Olmstead, was cared for many years by Colonel John Y. Culyer, a politician, but thoroughly competent, and now, with the whole system in the hands of an enthusiast with eyes for the future as the present, the between whiles can be forgotten.

George V. Brower, sole commissioner of parks under the "single head" system, which has replaced the old bear garden plural commissions, is a genius in his way. He is lean as a grayhound and keen as a hawk. He is a lawyer and a good one, but the park is his hobby. He lives in a big house near the eastern parkway, where, by the way, he has or had a lot of the finest Johannisberger ever brought to this country. Morning, night and Sundays he is to be seen driving in the parks, talking to workmen, explaining to reporters, planning "vistas," floral effects, shrubberies.

He drove me everywhere, showed me everything, talking as we went.

"The principal novelty in park gardening which we are introducing, and one which is, I think, worth imitation, is a floral stair, leading from the great flower garden and mall up to the summit of the hill here at our right. Each tread of the stair will be broad and deep, with ample space in the middle for pedestrians, and masses of old-fashioned flowers, needing little care and blooming all the year round, at either side, so that, with every step upward one takes, new ranks upon ranks of nodding bloom show themselves.

THOUSANDS OF FLOWERS.

"The floral stair will use up thousands of plants. It will lead the visitor from the mall, with Tom Moore's monument and the restauraunt, up to the tiptop of Breeze Hill. There, on the crest, we are to have an enormous umbrella of thatch, like the thatch facing the long meadow, and where people can sit and hear the band play on the meadow beyond.

"More than any single detail, however, we are engaged upon a park system as a whole, so connecting distant points by broad boulevards, that in a day of continuous driving one could not exhaust all their beauties. The most familiar of these drives is that leading to Coney Island and ending there in the Concourse on the beach. A shore boulevard is proposed, following along the edge of the bay of Fort Hamilton and Bath, exactly reversing the march of the British wing before the battle of Long Island. The Kings County park will be located somewherh down that way and connected with the boulevard systems. It is not even located yet, but there will be one. That is miles outside of Brooklyn now, but it will all be Brooklyn some day. We must look ahead.

"All that is to the south and the sea. To the east from Prospect park, the Eastern Parkway formerly made a magnificent beginning and stopped against

COMMISSIONER BROWER.

a sandhill. We shall continue it with a curve to the new Highland park, of 115 acres, as we hope to see it, perched upon the crest of the hill overlooking the Atlantic. From there the shortest way to New York is down Bushwick avenue and over the ferries or the new bridges, or back to the starting point by Bedford avenue. Thus the skeleton of the whole plan is a gigantic triangular drive within the city connected at its apex and principal point of interest. Prospect park, with a correlative triangle reaching out into the country."

BEST FOR BROOKLYN.

Do you regard this as the best system possible?"

"For Brooklyn, as it is, this is the best we can do. Our parkway lines must be geometrical within the city. New boulevards on virgin soil should introduce more variety by well-designed curves. Brooklyn is a semi-circular city like Chicago. In the world's fair city they have tackled the problem again in the light of existing conditions and have given the people a system of parks connected by broad boulevards."

"Please define the ideal park system for a symmetrical or nearly circular city like Paris."

"A series of parks of widely varying sizes and different characters surrounding the city like a ring, connected by broad tree-planted avenues, taking advantage of hills and valleys as the land lies for picturesque effects."

"The Frankfort-on-the-Main or Coblenz 'anlage' would nearly fit the description."

"Yes, except that they are everywhere narrow, placed where old fortification lines had become too cramped, like the boulevards of Paris."

"What are principal difficulties which confront park-makers? What should growing cities avoid?"

"The difficulty is that we do not see the needs until they have come, and then the cost of accomplishing anything is enormous. Park-making, or, at least, the purchase of the land, should always be somewhat in advance of the needs of a city, both because the land can be bought cheaper before it is built upon, and because better plans can be laid upon virgin soil. So a capital obstacle is found by legislatures and boards of estimate, which are always trying to economize at the expense of an educative and recreative need.

ASSESSING THE COST.

"Another difficulty is the equitable distribution of the cost of park work. To assess the cost of a boulevard entirely upon abutting property would be ruinous. Yet abutting property is undoubtedly helped by our work. On the whole, it seems equitable to assess the cost of half upon the city which uses it."

"You have spoken of your floral stairs. Is there anything new in boulevard planting which you seem to think so important?"

"Yes, and yet not quite new. Do you remember the beautiful effect produced in the parkway—Het Bosch, they call it—which runs from the Hague, in Holland, three miles to Scheveningen? That is practically a wide boulevard, yet the roads winds hither and thither through thick woods, and rises and falls among the sand dunes, so that it is like going by wood paths all the way. At one point they have an open space where babies go with shovels and pails to dig in the sand. It's the most beautiful three miles in Europe. We're going to imitate the effect in a small way by the trees we have planted, 'hit or miss,' in our great treeless 'concourse' overlooking the lake and the mall. Here, when these are slightly grown, drivers can sit at ease under the shade and look off over the lake, across which come strains of distant music, while the nearer view is like a forest glade. This plan of planting is admirable for boulevard use also, if the strip of land is wide enough to admit of the slight curves in the roadway necessary.

INCLINED PLANES.

"A slight reform which we are introducing is the substitution of inclined planes for steps wherever possible. Steps look well, but people with baby wagons will pull them up the turf on either side and ruin the grass. The great charm of a park is to have it usable in every part, and the comfort of the baby wagon propeller certainly has to be considered."

"How about buildings in parks?"

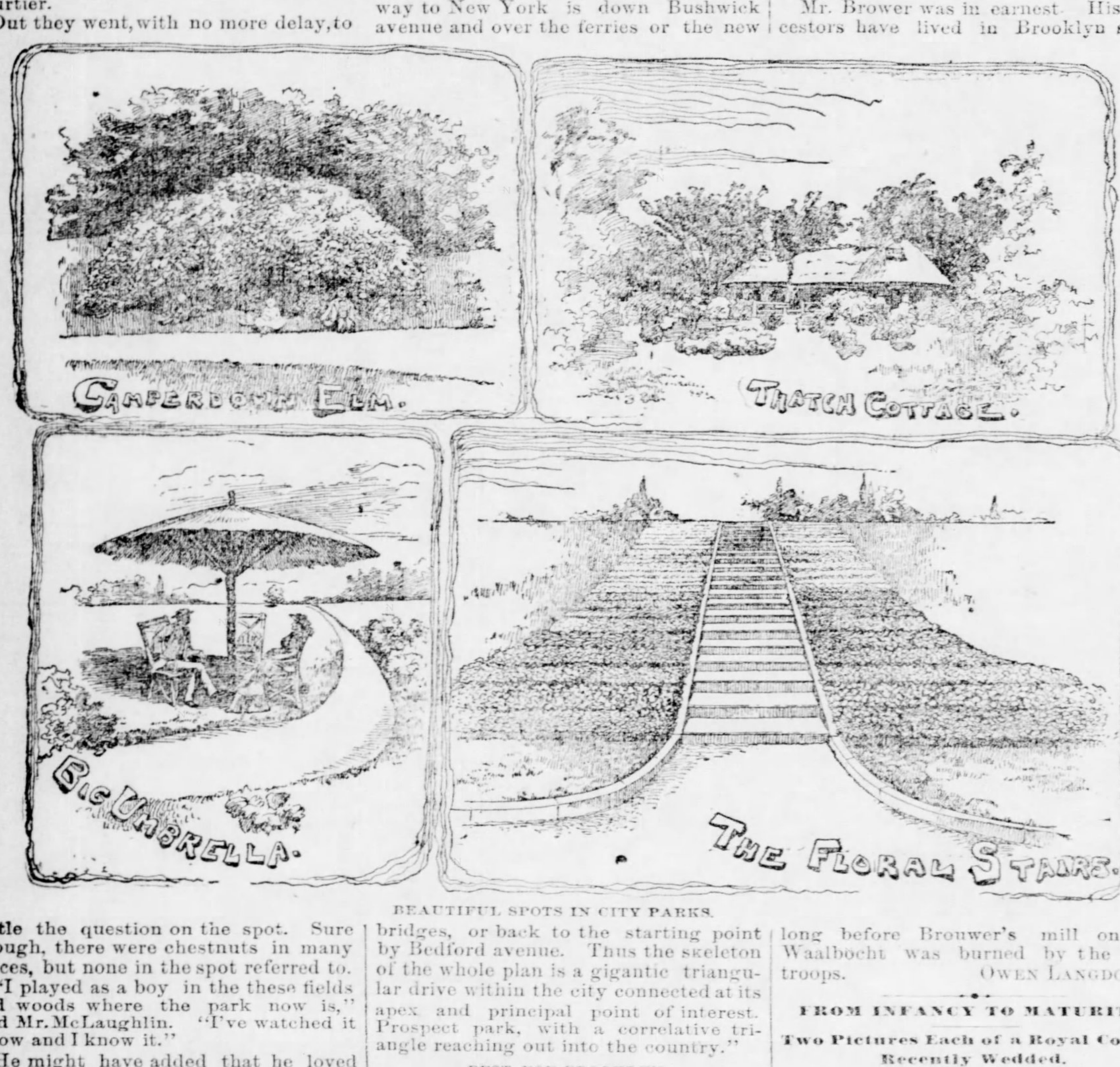
"Only as many as are necessary. We shall have in Prospect park, or rather on what are known as the East side lands, adjoining it, the new building of the Brooklyn institute, with its surrounding shrubbery and plantations. It will have collections in its different departments illustrating art, natural history and the sciences and will in time rival the great museums in Central park."

"Not if the two cities areated consolid into a Manhattan to grow larger than London in a quarter of a century."

"They will not be consolidated very soon. We old Brooklynites love our city. We look to see it grow greater than New York, its wide areas to the south and east attracting the thousands who can find quarters in New York only beyond the Harlem. We have a city of cheap homes attracting workmen and those of moderate means. And we are making a park system for the future as every American city ought to do, whether a bigger neighbor looks hungrily upon it with a view to gobbling it up or not."

Mr. Brower was in earnest. His ancestors have lived in Brooklyn since long before Brouwer's mill on the Waalbocht was burned by the Irish troops.

OWEN LANGDON.



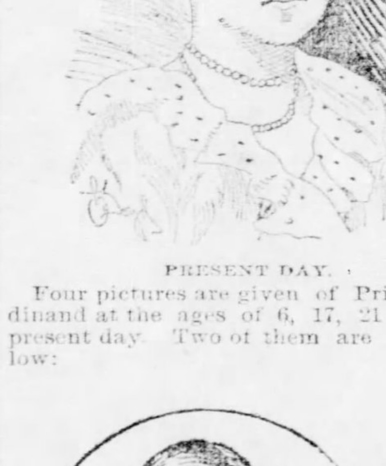
BEAUTIFUL SPOTS IN CITY PARKS.

FROM INFANCY TO MATURITY.

Two Pictures Each of a Royal Couple Recently Wedded.

The *Strand Magazine* of London in the January number prints portraits of Princess Marie, eldest daughter of the duke and duchess of Edinburgh, who was married on the 10th inst. to Prince Ferdinand of Roumania, and also portraits of the latter. There are three pictures of the princess, one at 5 years of age, one at 12 and the other at the present day. Here are two of them:

AGE 5.



PRESENT DAY.

Four pictures are given of Prince Ferdinand at the ages of 6, 17, 21 and the present day. Two of them are given below:

A full account of the royal wedding was published in THE POST at the time it took place.

THE WEEKLY POST is the most reliable market paper in Pennsylvania. Renew your subscription for 1893.

THE LIMEKILN CLUB.

NEW RULES ADOPTED FOR THE FREEZING WEATHER.

Also a Change Made in the Mottoes on the Walls.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

After a consultation with Sir Isaac Walpole Trustee Pullback, Waydown Bebee and Giveadam Jones, who constitute the committee on harmony, Brother Gardner announced that the following rules would be enforced during the winter:

"The temperature in Paradise hall not to be above 125° on any meeting night unless specially ordered.

"During the chilblain season no remedies to be applied in the hall and no brogans to be removed except on the back row.

"All meetings will open at 7:30 o'clock and close at 10. The winding Waterbury watches must be done before or after.

"Any member discovered roasting sweet potatoes in the stove will be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and fined or suspended.

"No one will be allowed to sell tickets to a cake walk or possum bake except in the anterooms or library.

"All discussions regarding poetry, prize fights, astronomy, pumpkin pies, politics, Jonah and the whale and the world's fair are ruled out of the hall."

SOME NEW MOTTOES.

Brother Gardner then announced that all the spring, summer and autumn mottoes would be taken down and the following new crop hung up for cold weather:

"Truth will come out on top if you can wait long enough."

"We build our poorhouses to take care of our honest men."

"Argument with an idiot makes a pair of fools."

"The world is full of upright men, but we don't just happen to run across them on our line of travel."

"We are all full of integrity until we happen to pick up a lost wallet without any one being the wiser for our find."

"Most every man has 10 good traits of character for every bad one, but we are rather more anxious to size him up on the one than the 10. That keeps us arguing that this is a bad world."

"Gray hairs ought to bring wisdom, but they can't always tell which horse will come in ahead."

"What we intend to do to-morrow won't put any pork in the barrel for to-day."

"You can't find a man in State prison who won't sorrowfully tell you that he has lost all confidence in humanity."

"The political speech was intended to keep 'our side' from discovering that the other side suspected our corruption."

"No man can flatter us by speaking plain truths, and yet we are always ready to abuse him for deceit and falsehood."

Brother Gardner further announced that he was in correspondence with a number of celebrated orators, philosophers and lecturers, and happened to secure the appearance of six or eight of them during the winter. There would also be some changes in the matter of entertaining these outside visitors. Heretofore when a lecturer who was burning to deliver his lecture before the club arrived in town he always managed to find his way to his (the president's) cabin. He invariably expected from three to six days' free board, with apple pie, scrambled eggs and O. G. coffee at every meal. He invariably borrowed a clean shirt, two or three celluloid collars, and sometimes picked up a pair of blue 2-shilling suspenders and a nankeen vest and said nothing about it. Hereafter they would be expected to go to a hotel and pay their own way, and if they jumped their bills the Limekiln club should refuse to be held responsible.

M. QUAD.

HOW TO GO TO BED.

There Is a Right Way to Prepare for Dreamland.

What is the correct method to pursue in preparing for a trip into dreamland, for there is a right as well as a wrong way? The business of disrobing should be so systematized that attending to all the little niceties included in the process will become after a while second nature. There is something more to be done, let me assure you, besides putting your hair up in curl papers and dabbing a bit of cold cream on your face if you would wake up in the morning looking as fresh as a rose, says *Million*. In the first place, do not put off those important preparations until you are so heavy lidded that you are ready to omit everything belonging to the toilet.

And now for the first step. Early in the evening your sleeping apartment should be thoroughly aired by dropping the window from the top and raising it at the bottom.

Ten minutes will be quite sufficient for clearing the atmosphere. Now close the window and allow the room to become thoroughly warmed that you may not experience a chill while taking a rub-down. Prepare a big bowl of tepid water, into which you besprinkle a small quantity of ammonia or borax. Take a Turkish towel, which is much better than a sponge, wring it out as dry as possible, and, grasping a corner in each hand, give the spine a vigorous rubbing. Have at hand another Turkish towel, and, as you bathe the body in sections, dry as quickly as possible. How your smooth, white skin will glow as you start into action the sluggish circulation!

A Meteorogical Round Robin.

Sheridan's little skit giving the characteristic of each month is as applicable now as it was when he wrote it:

January, snow; February, flow; March, blowy;
April, showery; May, flowery; June, bowery;
July, moppy; August, croppy; September, poppy;
October, breezy; November, wheezy; December, freezy.

She Didn't Understand.

Clothier and Furnisher.

She—I thought you might not be able to come to-night on account of your leg.

He—Why, what do you mean? There is nothing the matter with my leg.

She—How strange! My brother told me that at the card party the other night some boys pulled it awfully.

A HARD-WORKING WOMAN.

All day she hurried to get through,
The same as lots of wimmin do;
Sometimes at night her husban' said,
"Ma, ain't you goin' to come to bed?"
An' then she'd kinder give a hitch,
An' pause half way between a stitch,
An' sorter sigh an' say that she
Was ready as she'd ever be,
She reckoned.

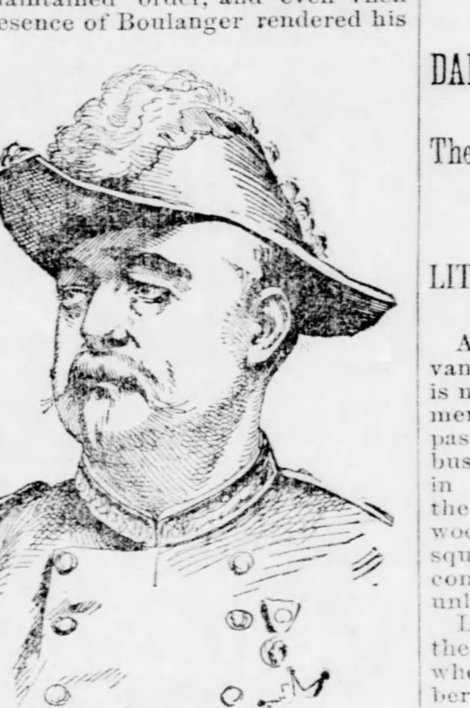
An' so the years went, one by one,
An' somehow she was never done;
An' when the angel said as how
"Mis' Smith, it's time you rested now,"
She sorter raised her eyes to look
A second, as a stitch she took;
"All right, I'm comin' now," says she,
"I'm ready as I'll ever be,
I reckon."

—*Kansas City Journal.*

EUROPE'S NEXT WAR.

Continued from Ninth Page.

siderable ability, for probably in no city on earth is there greater need of an able military chief. The terrible days of the commune show what Paris would be if the command were in the hand of a weak or vacillating man. Saussier has maintained order, and even when the presence of Boulanger rendered his



GENERAL SAUSSIER.

position one of peculiar difficulty and delicacy, the iron hand in the velvet glove kept the rougher element in dread and prevented the outbreak that at one time seemed inevitable.

The man, however, who comes nearest to the French idea of a typical soldier is General Gallifet, who is now in command of the army of the east. He comes of a noble family and was an ardent Bonapartist until the events of the war of 1870 demonstrated the corruption and incompetency of imperial government. He has worked his way up from the ranks and has always been famous for personal valor.

The Russian armies will probably be under the nominal command of the czar or one of the grand dukes, but the real command will without doubt be in the hands of General Gourko. The retirement of General Dragomiroff and the death of the lamented Skobeleff leaves no one of superior rank and title to the supreme command. He is but little over 50 years of age and is at present in command of the army in Poland. A typical Russian soldier of dogged, remorseless, ardent temper, he has won the ardent admiration of the whole Russian army by his personal courage and unquenchable spirit. All the world has heard of Gourko. The desperate struggle of the Shipka Pass in the war of 1877 carried his fame into every land.

Next to Gourko comes General Kourupatkine in the line of seniority and merit. He was the intimate friend of Skobeleff and shared with him the dangers and honors of his campaigns. He is the idol of the Slav party, and his one supreme ambition is to lead an army of Cossacks through the passes of Afghanistan into India. The chief of staff of the Russian army is General Obrutscheff, who is said to be an able strategist, but whose skill has yet to be tested in actual warfare. He too served in the war of 1877, but only in a subordinate capacity.

Such are the forces and the leaders of the impending conflict. How terrible it will be with the vast numbers that will be engaged and the destructive arms with which they will be eqipped passes conception. With the introduction of smokeless powder and the new explosives many of the conditions of warfare are changed, but the one feature that has characterized all wars remains with improved implements for giving it effect—the cruel, fierce, tiger-like thirst for blood.

J. H. ASHLEY.

HE EXPLAINED.

HE WAS ON HIS HONEYMOON TRIP AND DIDN'T CARE.

Was Going to Spoon the Entire 180 Miles of the Ride.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

The newly wedded couple boarded the train at a village station, and a crowd of about a hundred people saw them off. The groom was a strapping young fellow, with sunburned face and hands and bear's grease on his hair, while the bride might have been the "hired gal" on the same farm. They had no sooner taken a seat than he put his arm around her and began to caress one of her hands. A voice in rear of them cried out "Spoons!" but the bridegroom gave no sign. Pretty soon he pulled her head over on his shoulder, and there was a

IT WAS A CASE OF LOVE.

titter from the rear of the car. The head stayed right there, however, and Josh got both her hands in his one paw. Three or four voices cried out "Oh!" and "Ah!" but it was fully two minutes before he tenderly pushed her away and rose up and looked around and said:

"We are married. It was a case of luv. We sparked fur seven years. She's my violet, and I'm her towerin' oak. We've got 180 miles to go, and we are goin' to spoon every durned rod of it, and if thar's any critter here who thinks he can't stand it he kin git out and walk!"

M. QUAD.

Twelve pages,
Ninety-six columns,
Every week.
One dollar per year.
Remit at once.

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST.

LOGGING IN SNOW.

This Has Been a Splendid Winter For the Woodsmen of Pennsylvania.

DAILY LIFE IN A LUMBER CAMP.

The Hardy Workmen Have No Time to Fool With Dyspepsia.

LITTLE TIME GIVEN FOR REST.

A visit to a log camp in the Pennsylvania lumber woods just at this season is not only full of interest, but excitement as well. The cold weather of the past few weeks has created a snap and bustle on log jobs that is seldom seen in any other line of business, and the horny-handed, striped-stockinged woodsman these days is as busy as a squirrel in nut season, while the hours constituting his day's work are almost unlimited.

Like farmers, who "make hay while the sun shines," lumbermen slide logs when Jack Frost is most active. Lumbermen and their work are governed largely by the favorableness of the weather, and during cold snaps, at which times slides are at their best, the task of getting the logs to the streams, preparatory for the spring floods, on which they are floated to the booms, goes on night and day.

About a week ago a Philadelphia *Press* representative visited a log camp in the upper Pine creek regions in Lycoming county and remained there three days, watching the progress of the work, living as the lumbermen lived and taking part in their fireside pastimes after the long day's duties were over and the men gathered in the "sitting room" to spend several hours before "turnin' in." It is a careless, rough life, this log-camp existence, yet not devoid of pleasure nor lacking in things that, to a novice, especially, are quite fascinating.

IN TIME FOR SUPPER.

It was late in the afternoon when I reached camp in company with the "boss" and the first man I met was the cook, who, with several male assistants was busily engaged in preparing the evening "lay-out" for the 30 hungry men who would be in off the slides shortly after dusk. The camp was located fully 15 miles from the nearest railroad depot, and the road leading to it was very rough.

It had snowed all day the day previous, and the hemlocks were loaded with a fleecy coat, while the log shanties in the camp looked much like ice palaces or Esquimo "hang-outs." But inside they were warm as toast, and when one gets hot biscuit with good strong coffee, a slice of ham, potatoes and baked beans, it is a meal that is not to be sneezed at away back in the lumber woods, where one's appetite gets as sharp as a blizzard.

After dark the men began to arrive from the slides. The noisy teamsters and their horses could be heard nearly half a mile away, and when the first consignment of woodsmen arrived in camp they made things lively with snatches of song, boisterous laughter and witty sayings.

Supper over the men all went back to the big "sitting room," where in an immense fireplace a rousing blaze from hemlock wood sent a glow and a warmth that penetrated the remotest corner of the barn-like apartment. But it was interesting to see how comfortable the men made themselves. In a remarkably short time all were engaged in something.

EVENING PASTIMES.

At roughly constructed tables, knots of the variegated bloused woodsmen gathered about and with a deck of cards that looked as though they had done duty in a coal mine, they were soon engaged in games of "seven-up," "old sledge" or euchre, and played with a vim that was interesting. Others would find a convenient place near one of the big lamps, where, with newspapers, they whiled away the time reading.

Way over in one corner of the room one of the men was thrumming on a banjo, while another accompanied him on a squeaky accordeon, and shortly afterward still another took from a shelf a set of bones, and with this abbreviated orchestra the crowd was furnished music, the entertainment being still further enhanced by a young fellow in his heavy lumberman's boots executing a jig that would have been creditable on the stage. Then the banjo and bones were discarded and most of the men joined in the persuading one of their number—a stripling of a youth—to favor them with a song.

The weather was cold during my visit to the camp, and the woodsmen informed me that at no time during the past 10 years was sliding so good as then. At the time I was in camp they usually arose at 3 o'clock in the morning, and after a hurried breakfast went to the "job" about a mile away. Consequently the evenings around the big fire was somewhat abbreviated, and before 9 o'clock every man had "gone to roost" on the floor above. The beds are not over comfortable, built of rough hemlock boards with a hard mattress on which to lie and two or three light weight wraps for covers. But the men evidently considered them first-class beds, and it was not long until there was a chorus of snores coming from the big bedroom that reminded one of a frog concert in an old mill dam.

ALL WAS BUSTLE.

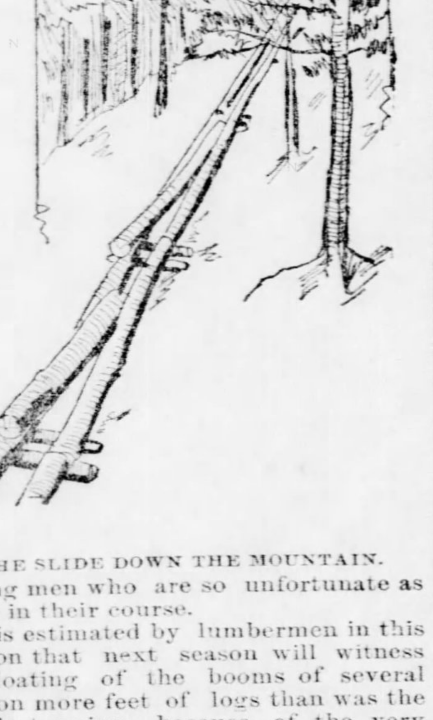
The next morning at the slide all was bustle, and I enjoyed watching the monstrous logs go rushing by over the slides with the velocity of an express train. Log slides, as the name implies, are strongly constructed troughs built down the mountain sides from the summit to the creek in the valley, on the bank of which the timber is piled until the spring floods come and the logs are permitted to roll into the stream and start riverward, which work is called "driving."

The slide in connection with the camp which I visited was nearly two miles long, and at some places very steep. The manner in which slides are constructed is very simple. First heavy pieces of timber are laid crosswise of the line chosen for the slide—which is generally down a ravine, if one be convenient—and firmly fastened to the ground by means of heavy stakes. Then two logs are laid lengthwise on these foundations and pinned to them with white oak pins fully 15 inches in length.

Then these logs are hewn out so that they form a trough-like structure, and in this way their construction is carried on continuously until the creek is reached. Sometimes in order to prevent a too sudden turn the slide must be built on trestles over a small stream or "break" in the mountain, and oftentimes these trestles are 10 feet in height. Slides are always built in the summer time, so that when cold weather sets in the work of sliding can be proceeded with without delay.

NIGHT AMUSEMENT IN THE CABIN.

Log sliding is attended with great danger, for crooks in sticks often cause them to veer from the trough and go plunging wildly and indiscriminately down the mountain side, often breaking large trees, smashing rocks and killing men who are so unfortunate as to be in their course.



THE SLIDE DOWN THE MOUNTAIN.

It is estimated by lumbermen in this section that next season will witness the floating of the booms of several million more feet of logs than was the case last spring, because of the very favorable weather that has attended sliding operations in the woods.

IT WAS GREEK TO HIM.

The Boston Man Couldn't Understand the Western Dialect.

Detroit Free Press.

He had never been West before. When he struck Anaconda he hailed the first native he saw.

"Hallo, my friend. Do you know any-one in this town by the name of Johnson?"

"One-eyed Johnson?"

"William Johnson."

"That's him—Ole Bill, the boys called him. Yaas, I know him pretty well. Friend o'his'n?"

"I know him slightly. Where is he?"

"Ain't here now. Moved."

"Where did he move?"

"He crossed the divide."

"How's that?"

"I say he's gone up the flume."

"I don't understand."

"Where'd you leave your thinkin' mill? I'm tellin' you that ole Bill Johnson went on a toot last week, run counter o' Pizen Pete an' Pete got the drop, consequently ole Bill's toes is up—savy?"

"Really, I don't."

"Great blankety blank, young feller! Listen to me; ole Bill Johnson, him as you wants to find, has passed in his checks, which I mean to say, has kicked the bucket, otherwise passed out o' the game or, as some says, jest naturally slumped, an' if ye can't get that through your sconce then Heaven help ye, 'cause I can't. You're the second feller that's struck this burg from Boston. T'other chap wandered 'round for a few days tryin' to find out what he wanted to know, then the boys got tired an' put 'im out o' his misery—so you be careful. So-long, stranger."

Four Conundrums.

Youth's Companion.

What hotel servant is of great use to seamen? A bellboy (bell buoy).

When are you like a clear sky? When you are blue.

When is a woman like the letter U? When she is out of patience and in a fluster.

What kind of flies does an apothecary always have in his shop? Blue-bottles.

ANOTHER COLD WAVE COMING.

It Will Be Severe About the First of Next Week.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN AND GEOLOGY.

No Doubt of the Existence of the Edenic Age.

IT WAS CAUSED BY THE MOON AS A COMET.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Jan. 28.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of a storm wave to cross the continent from January 30 to February 3. The next will reach the Pacific coast about February 4, cross the western mountains by the close of the 5th, the great central valleys from 6th to 8th, and the Eastern States about the 9th.

This storm will be at its greatest force on the 4th as it approaches the Western coast from the Pacific ocean. About the same time the storm wave preceding it will be quite severe off the coast of Maine.

A cool wave, preceded in the North by snows and in the South by rains, will cross the Western mountains about the 7th, the great central valleys about the 9th, and the Eastera States about the 11th. The cool wave on the 4th will be quite severe east of the Mississippi river.

My illustrated pamphlet, designed as a help in understanding these forecasts, is now about ready to mail and will be sent to all regular readers of these letters upon receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps.

The Edenic Age.

The garden of Eden is not a myth. Geology, tradition and Biblical history point unerringly to such an age. But the geologic ages are of very long periods and in our estimates we must count by millions of years, where only 100 years ago our ancestors counted by thousands. In geologic formations, 10,000 years make almost imperceptible changes.

All authorities declare that our earth must have been surrounded by cloud belts at least 200,000 miles in depth, and that the stratified deposits of the earth, supposed to be at least 10 miles in depth, must necessarily have been held suspended above the earth as we see to be the case in the nebulous matter surrounding the nucleus of comets. If the earth was ever a burning body this was the necessary condition; if it was ever struck by a great comet, such as would contain a nucleus large enough to form our moon, the same atmospheric condition would exist as if the earth had been a burning body.

A burning world would destroy all animal life, a world struck by a great comet would not. The comet would circulate around and close to the earth, just as our astronomers now claim was the case with our moon many thousand years ago, and this would leave parts of the earth that the comet would not greatly affect, just as now the son and moon have less effect at the north and south poles of the earth than at the equator.

Suppose the moon comet was revolving around the earth in three hours at the height of 1,000 miles. If the statements of orthodox scientists, including Prof. Proctor, are correct that must have been true of the moon very many thousand years ago. The effect would be that great conflagrations would occur all around that part of the earth over which the moon-comet was moving, just as we see in the upper atmosphere when a great meteor, with its great fiery envelope and tail, is passing. The waters of the oceans would be evaporated and the mineral gases of the comet would remain suspended.

Our earth would then be in the condition that Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Venus now are, surrounded by vast belts of fog like mists and mineral gases. There would be no day and night, no seed time and harvest, no alternation of seasons, no winter and summer, no heat and cold, but a perpetual spring, an eternal twilight. That was the Edenic age, and to deny it we must repudiate every fact known to geology.

Such an age must have occurred even if we adopt the nebular theory and admit that the earth in the beginning was a ball of fire.

What effect would sunlight have upon a world surrounded by great belts of fog-like matter?

Admit a single beam of sunlight into a darkened chamber filled with steam, and you will see the whole room illuminated. The steam carries the light into the darkest corner. Take the steam out of the room and the beam of sunlight will not illume the room.

Throw a beam of calcium or electric light onto a jet of water just as it leaves the hose, and that stream of water will appear as a beautiful stream of light as far as the water can be thrown.

These experiments prove that the elements contained in the bells and rings of planets are light bearers and with belts 200,000 miles deep surrounding our earth and the sunlight pouring into these belts from above there could be no night anywhere on our earth.

Heat is distributed in the same manner as light, and it is a long admitted fact that with great belts surrounding our earth, there could be no cold wherever these great belts cover the earth. The beauty of this theory is that it harmonizes the laws of nature with Biblical history and the geological record, and I hope that skeptics will give a hearing while I further produce irrefutable arguments along this line.

W. T. FOSTER.

A Modest Maid.

From the Forum.

There is an indescribable expression in the eye—every fine observer knows it—which distinguishes a modest girl from a matron. Look for it in the eyes of our girls to-day. It is missing so often; it is replaced by another so unwelcome, so worldly-wise, so unpleasantly experienced, that we shrink with a sense of having lost the most precious thing in girlhood. It is not our purpose to prove here that the lax theatrical view of life is largely responsible for this, but only to ask, by the way, how far it may be responsible? Better, like the Puritan lady, to shut the eyes when the ballet comes.

Butler Was an Epicure.

Boston Globe.

Colonel Drinkwater of Braintree tells me that when General Butler ate sausage for his meal he always instructed the chef of the hotel to split the sausage lengthwise and broil them, thus avoiding most of the fat so obnoxious to many when they are cooked in a spider. But where the general was known these instructions were not necessary. General Butler, Colonel Drinkwater avers, was an epicurean of the most select sort, and was never so happy as when discussing some favorite dish and the best method of cooking it.